# CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

or RETAILER — WHOLESALER — MANUFACTURER

JUNE 21, 1952



## Sungard Mercury The lens with transparent mir





### The newest idea in sunglass protection

The 'Bloomed' mercury chrome deposit effectively eliminates dazzle from sun, sky and brilliant light-without impairing the vision, whilst the lower portion of the CROOKES lens gives complete general protection.

#### above

"SUNGARD" STANDARD MERCURY Model engraved gold-plated frame with 12/6 To Retailer Mercury Transparent Mirror Lens (Boxed)

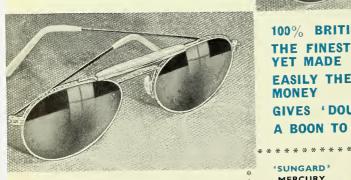
'SUNGARD' BRIDGEBAR MERCURY Model

as above but incorporating extra bar with Mercury Transparent 13/6 To Retailer (Boxed) Mirror Lens

#### below

'SUNGARD' SUPER MERCURY Model

Gold-plated with Mother-of-Pearl sweatbar and Mercury Trans-parent Mirror Lens



Wear Sungard 'MERCURY' and be safe! Simply by looking through the Sungard Mercury TRANSPARENT MIRROR LENS all dazzle is

completely eliminated.
Also available (without Transparent Mirror)

Standard model with CROOKES Lens 7/-

Bridgebar model with CROOKES Lens 7/10

Super model with CROOKES Lens - 9/4 | Retailer

Clipover with CROOKES Lens - - 4/4

To

100% BRITISH MANUFACTURE THE FINEST METAL SUNGLASS

EASILY THE BEST VALUE FOR MONEY

GIVES 'DOUBLE' PROTECTION A BOON TO MOTORISTS

'SUNGARD' MERCURY CLIPOVERS

The world's finest clibovers

9 -

To Retailer



NOW! direct from the Manufacturers or from your usual Wholes

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## Yours, not ours

This belongs more to you than o us—a pat on the back which comes from the Lambert Pharmacal Company concerning their 'Pro' oothbrush for which we are privieged to be their sole agents and listributors in the U.K.

After personally visiting, and chating with, scores of pharmacists and tores buyers in London and the rovinces, one of their principal xecutives writes expressing appreciation of the trade's reception of their roduct, and goes on to say, 'Your alesmen have done an excellent job inder trying and difficult circumtances'.

We have no illusions. Without the oodwill, confidence and enterprise f our retail friends, we could have one little.

In the last analysis, it is ne trade's belief in the product, ne merchandising plan (including dvertising) and the people behind tem that determines success. Our main contribution is being good back-room boys — seeing you get the right product properly backed to *make* it move, and having the guts not to take up a product when we are not satisfied things are right from your angle. This isn't always easy, but 28 years' experience in marketing proprietaries in the U.K. teaches much.

If, when we've got all aspects right, you then give us strong support, we warmly appreciate it but gladly share with you the honours for a job conspicuously well done.

We spend much of our lives looking for and putting our weight behind merchandise that can be made to move. Like you, that is the only kind in which we are interested. Walter Crowe Limited, Marketing Distributors, 3/4 Little Russell Street, London, W.C.1. Telephones Chancery 7051/2, 6101/2/3 (5 lines).



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## crookes Lacto-Calamine Lotion





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INDEX IO A	DACKIISEKS
Acme Vacuum Flask Co iv	Edgware Surgical Scissor Co
Allans (Paper & Plastics), Ltd	
Amber Pharmaceuticals, Ltd xiv	mn an a 1 Til
Armour Laboratories, The	Fallowfield, Jonathan, Ltd
Askit, Ltd xiv	Fecher, M. J., Ltdxxiii
· ·	Fish Optical Co. Ltd. Cover ii
	Ferris & Co., Ltd
	Fulford, C. E., Ltd
Beechams (Northern), Ltd.	
Bell, John, Hills & Lucas, Ltd. 2 Berdoe & Fish	***
Berdoe & Fish	G. B. Equipment Coviii
	Gledhill, G. H., & Sons, Ltd
Bristow, T. F., & Co., Ltd. xiii	Gnome Photographic Products, Ltd vii
British Drug Houses, Ltd., TheFront Cover, 9	Golden, Ltd. (Coloral)
Brooks Appliance Co., Ltdxxiii	Graesser Salicylates, Ltd iii
Burroughs Wellcome & Co	Glaessel Balleylates, Ltd.
Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltdxv	
	Halewood Chemicals, Ltd xxii
	Hall Forster & Co Ltd
91	Hardy, M. W., & Co., Ltd
Carnegie Quinine Works, Ltd 21	Hardy, M. W., & Co., Ltd. ix Harringtons Leader Page Herts Pharmaceuticals, Ltd. xxvi
Cartwright, W. B., Ltd	Hough, Hoseason & Co., Ltd
Crookes Laboratories, Ltd	Howard, Lloyd & Co., Ltd xvi
Crowe Walter Ltd 1	Howards & Sons, Ltd
Cuticura Preparations	,
	Ilex Supply Co., Ltdxxii
	Imperial Chemical (Fliarillaceuticals), Etd. Cover iv
Daniel, Richard & Son, Ltd 13	(continued overleaf)
Denclen 22	- (000000000000000000000000000000000000



BULL BRIDGE, ACCRINGTON, LANCS. Tel: ACCRINGTON 4238

INDEX (cont.)	Ponds Extract Co. xii Potter, W., & Sons xiv
International Laboratories, LtdLeader Page	Premier Fhotographic Supply Co. 10 Pure Products Co., Ltd. xvi
Jackson, Stanley (Chemists), Ltd. 14 Jeffreys, Miller & Co., Ltd. xii  Kearsley, C. & G., Ltd. xxii	Rentokil, Ltd.       20         Retail Chemist, The       4         Riley, J., & Sons, Ltd.       ii
Kellys, John (London), Ltd ii Kimpton Brothers, Ltd 11	Samuelson, P., & Co. iii Sandoz Products, Ltd. xi School of Surgical Chiropody 12
Lipton's Paper Mills, Ltdiii	Scientific Pharmacals, Ltd. 19 Sessions, Wm., Ltd. Leader Page Sharp & Dohme 15 Sunner, R., & Co., Ltd. 12
Macdonald & Son, Ltd.       16         Menley & James, Ltd.       17         Mitchell, L. A., Ltd.       iv         Murray, S., & Co., Ltd.       vii	Surgical & Manieure Specialities vi  Tell Products, Ltd. Col. Supp.
National Glass Works (York), Ltd x	Thompson & Capper Wholesale, Ltd. 23 Thornton & Ross, Ltd. 13 Townsend, J., & Sons, Ltd. vi
Neville Brown & Co., Ltd.         xvii           Newton Chambers & Co., Ltd.         xxv           Niblett, C. P.         xxii           Nu-Swift, Ltd.         vi	Tunnel Glucose Refineries
Orridge & CoCol. Supp.	Wallis Laboratory, Ltd., The Leader Page
Parnall & Sons, Ltd	Warrick Bros., Ltd. 26 Waterhouse, Ltd. 5 Wesley, Harold, Ltd. vi Whiffen & Sons, Ltd. Cover iii
Pifco, Ltd. ii	Wilkinson, S. W., & Co., Ltd v

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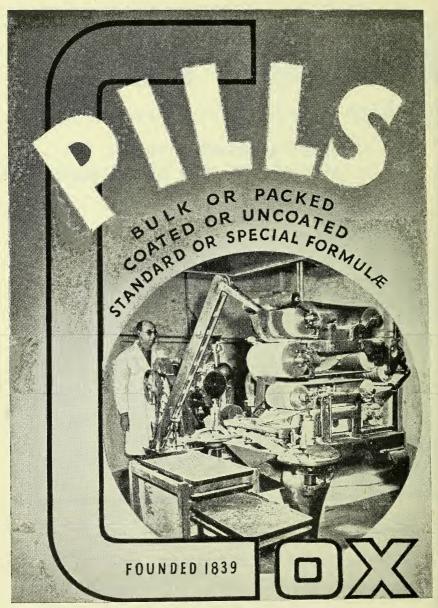


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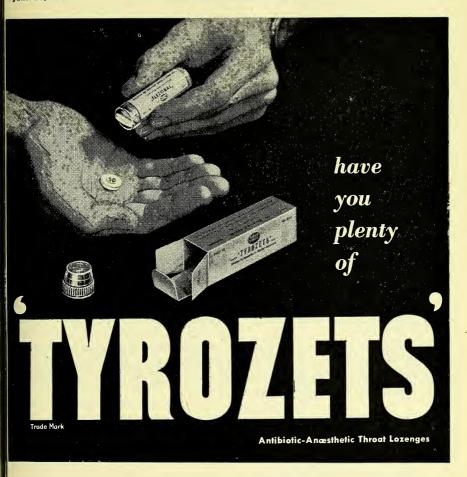
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'TYROZETS' are a unique lozenge that delivers 1 mg. of antibiotic tyrothricin and 5 mg. of soothing benzocaine directly to the site of pain and infection.

'TYROZETS' are packed in special plastic tubes of 12 lozenges, list price 3/6 per tube, less 33\frac{1}{3}\% trade discount (Exempt Purchase Tax). Special parcels of 36 tubes or more at 27/- per dozen, net.

SHARP & DOHME LIMITED, HODDESDON, HERTS.



N.B. 'TYROZETS' (Part 1, Schedule 7) may be freely sold by the Retail Chemist, as well as supplied on prescription.

### MORE COMFORT at LESS COST

NOTE THESE

#### SIX SELLING POINTS

OF

SILPAK OWELS

- 1. They are more comfortable.
- 2. They are absolutely safe.
- 3. They are economical in use.
- 4. They keep their shape.
- 5. They have no bulky ends.

\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \*

6. They cost less.

-it's no wonder

## SILPAK

the 2/- per packet cotton-wool towel

#### IS SELLING!

The reason is plain. Silpak is selling because it gives women their comfort cheaply. A very good towel for them in these days when money has to go further.

And a very good towel for you, too. A towel which is going to bring you more business. Chemists are already expressing high opinions about Silpak. One said recently "May I congratulate you on the marketing of Silpak." He, like others, has already had a repeat order. And he is building up a steady sale.

You can do the same. But don't delay. Place your order now. The summer trade is just beginning. And women need a towel which will give them every freedom of movement with the utmost comfort and safety.

Made in one size only, Silpak corresponds in thickness to the usual Size I towel.

## WOMEN SAVE COMFORTABLY YOU SELL PROFITABLY

with



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Also: SILCOT Cotton-Wool Towels · Vensilla Soluble Towels · Silcot Sanitary Belts

MACDONALD & SON LTD., HOPE MILLS, POLLARD STREET, MANCHESTER 4

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'Furacin' Soluble Dres	sing Price	P.T.	Retai Price Each
2-oz. 4-oz. 16-oz.	54/- per doz. 97/2 per doz. 27/- each	18/- 32/5 9/-	7/6 13/6

Further information on request

Also available for veterinary use (4-oz. jars only). 'Furacin' Dressing Veterinary and, for cases where itching and pain are prominent, 'Furacin' Dressing Veterinary with Anaesthetic (0.5% butacaine sulphate).

FURACIN SOLUBLEDRESSING

wounds, burns, and ulcers.

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# 92% say "yes"!

# **GOYA** agents emphatically

back new plan for special

Corvet

# advertising in Women's Press

## There's more profit in Corvette

There is an exceptionally good profit on all the products in the Corvette range. For example, the Lather Shave gives a profit of 10d, per tube, and the Shaving Bowl 1/6. Goya introduces a completely new idea in a marketing of men's toilet preparations — to adv tise Corvette in women's magazines.

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## Corvette

Quality range of matched toilet preparations for men

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SHAVING BOWL

LATHER SHAVING CREAM

BRUSHLESS SHAVING CREAM

AIR CREAM

BRILLIANTINE

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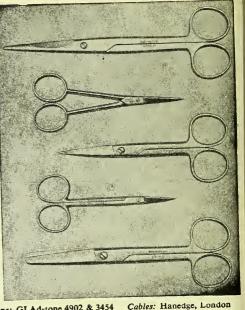
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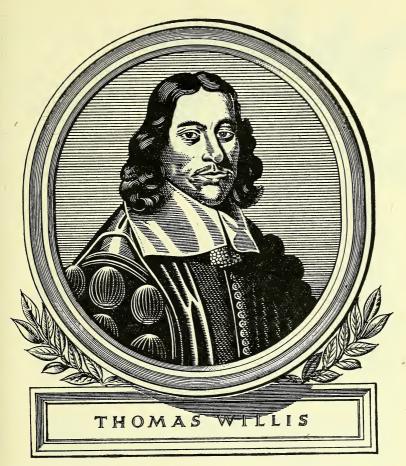
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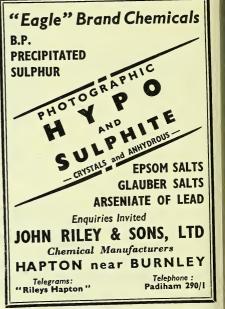
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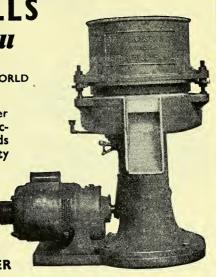
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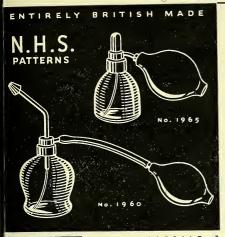
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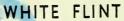


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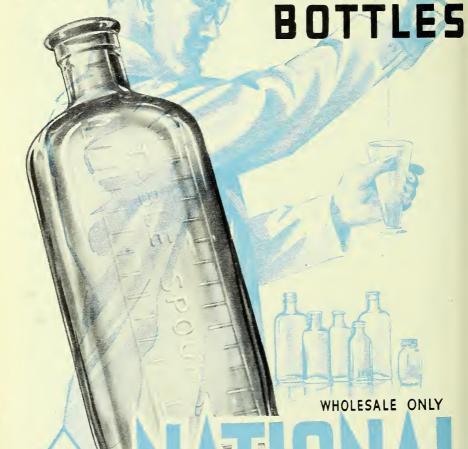
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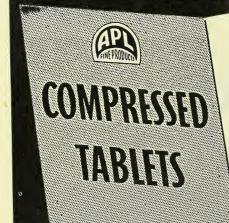
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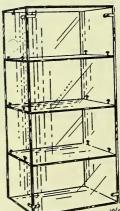
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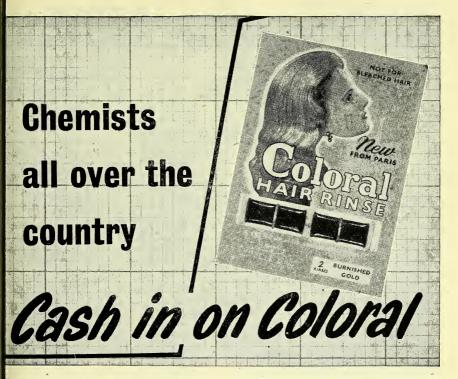
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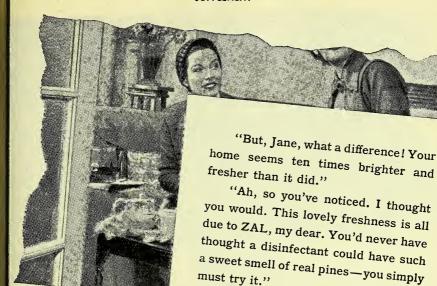
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Telephone: Central 6565 (10 lines). Telegrams: "Chemicus, Estrand, London." Annual Subscription, which includes The Chemist and Druggist Diary and Year Book, £2 Single copies 1/- each.

Volume CLVII CONTENTS No. 3774 A Bill to Abolish Apprenticeship 830 .. 837 New Products and Packs ... Births ... 834 Overseas News ... .. 830 . . Business Changes ... .. 832 Personalities Charter for School of Pharmacy 844 "Chemists' Wares" in Britain . . 837 Pharmaceutical Society of Great .. 839 Britain:—Council Meeting Coming Events 834 Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland:-Company News ... .. 832 Council Meeting .. 840 Correspondence ... .. 847 Price Changes Pink Supplement .. 834 Deaths Sterilisation by Ultraviolet Light .. 845 Editorial Articles:— The Week in Parliament ... "Chemists' Wares" .. 843 Topical Reflections .. 831 Roses All the Way? ... .. 843 Trade Marks . . 858 Doom of Examination ... . . 843 Trade Notes .. 836 Fifty Years Ago ... Trade Report . . 855 Franco-British Lecture Tour .. 850

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK

Patent Specifications in 1951. - In 951, 17,510 patent specifications were ccepted, of which 113 were for chemical processes and 128 for disinfecting and nedical preparations.

Mechanical Handling Exhibition . . .

Information Wanted

Royal Commercial Travellers' Schools. -The Queen has granted her patronage the Royal Commercial Travellers' chools, Hatch End, Middlesex, thus conrming a Royal patronage that has connued for ninety-seven years.

Pharmaceutical Industry Association Directory.—A 20-p. directory of members nd associates has been issued by the Association of British Pharmaceutical Inustry, Tavistock House South, London, V.C.1. A table shows the divisions with which the member is associated.

Export Licensing Regulations Guide. n Order (S.I., 1952, No. 1157), published y the Board of Trade on June 20, conerns the various export licensing regulaons. It is a consolidating Order covering he many changes which have been made nce the last previous one was published year ago.

Shipping of Dangerous Goods.—The Minister of Transport has accepted, with reservations, the recommendations of the departmental committee on the carriage of dangerous goods and explosives in ships, published recently (C. & D., March 15, p. 338). But the substances classified in the report are not to be regarded by the Ministry as a full list of dangerous goods, and notice of intention to ship any other dangerous substance should be made to the Ministry of Transport.

What Chemists are Thinking

World Trade

Membership of the Pricing Committee. -- Under an Order (S.I., 1952, No. 1108, price threepence) made by the Minister of Health on and operative from June 5, three members are to be appointed to the Joint Pricing Committee for England by each regional group of Executive Councils and one by the London Executive Council. From that date canvassing is a bar to appointment. A schedule to the Order gives the composition of the regional groups of Councils.

World Fats Output .- The world production of oils and fats for 1952 is estimated by Mr. J. C. A. Faure (chief buyer

.. 834

. . 858

of oils and fats, Unilever, Ltd.), at 24.3 million tons, or 920,000 tons more than 1951. In an address in Copenhagen recently he said that if present stocks were taken into account and the fact that synthetic detergents had replaced oils and fats to the tune of about 400,000 tons, the total supplies available in 1952 should be in excess of pre-war per caput.

No Restrictions Now on Transparent Film.—Manufacturers of transparent cellulose film have ended a voluntary agreement with the Board of Trade, in force since June 1951, under which film could not be supplied for wrapping many articles sold in the United Kingdom. The "non-permitted list," which gave details of the products affected, has been withdrawn, and cellulose film can now be ordered for any purpose.

Manufacturers' Seventy-fifth Anniversary.—The British Xylonite Co., Ltd., on June 13, celebrated the seventy-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the company. In the foreword of a forty-page booklet sent to all shareholders, the chairman (Mr. C. F. Merriam) says: "After forty-seven years of happy service, with never a dull moment, the time has come for me to retire . . . although I hope to remain on the board for a period." The early history and struggles of the company are contained in extracts from the private journal of the late Mr. C. P. Merriam (father of the present chairman).

National Pharmaceutical Union .- The chairman and secretary of the N.P.U. have been appointed to represent the Union in discussion with the Ministry of Health of a "skeleton plan" for the control of pharmaceutical man-power in the event of an emergency. The Union is also to be associated with a revised draft document on irregular and unfair trading prepared by the Fair Trading Congress, copies of which are being circulated to N.P.U. branches for discussion and report. A paragraph on street trading is being submitted to the Congress for discussion with a view to its being incorporated in the document. Ministry proposals for dealing with basic Drug Tariff prices for new preparations in the N.F., 1952, have been examined, and some of the basic quantities suggested by the Ministry will be the subject of counter proposals.

Chemists Federation. — A meeting of the Chemists Federation Council was held on June 5, the president (Mr. W. T. Elder)

in the chair. Meetings of the C.F. propaganda and standards committees were held on the previous day. A report of the propaganda work undertaken since the previous meeting of the council was received and arrangements were made for the Federation's outdoor representation to be increased from July. A report on calls made by the outdoor representative on chemists in the Bath and District branch area was also received. The secretary reported on a branch meeting of the National Pharmaceutical Union which he had addressed at Bath. Further arrangements were made for the C.F. display fortnight which is being held October 20-November 1. The following additions to the schedule of C.F. agreements were approved by the council: Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (product, Daraprim); Meggeson & Co., Ltd. (product, Digestoids); and Parke, Davis & Co., Ltd. (product, Benacine). The C.F. standards committee continued its investigation of C.F. products which were included in the C.F. list prior to the establishment of the C.F. code of standards. The names of four members were deleted.

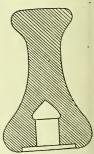
New Design for Bell Weights. — A new design for bell weights of  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. to 14 lb. denominations is being introduced by the Board of Trade on January 1, 1954. Adopted after consultation with manufacturers, the design is described by

the Board as being simple, easy to produce, and convenient After its to handle. introduction, the new type will be the only type of bell weight of denominations that can be verified inspectors weights and measures. Manufacturers' stocks of verified bell weights of old design and verified weights in use by traders, will con-

tinue to be valid. The changes are made by the Weights and Measures (Bell Weights: Verification and Stamping) Regulations, 1952 (S.I., 1952, No. 1119). The production and verification of weights of other permitted shapes (i.e., flat circular weights, bar weights, and ring weights) are not affected.

#### **SPORT**

Bowls.—Ulster Chemists' Bowling Club, at Mossley Green, Belfast, was beaten by the Bel-



fast Motor Traders by 90 shots to 69. Skips and scores: Chemists, N. Girvan 24, H. McRoberts 21, J. Ritchie 10, C. S. Ritchie 14; motor traders, H. Spence 13, D. Graham 25, G. Wolsey 24, G. Best 28.

Golf.—London Chemists' Golfing Society, at Verulam Golf Club, St. Albans, on June 8, medal competition for captain's prize (presented by R. Poole). Winner: T. W. Griffiths (10), 74 net. Four-ball competition for prizes presented by H. R. Nightingale (vice-president). Winners: C. H. Maile and R. Poole; runners-up: B. F. Tisdall and G. H. Hankinson.

#### IRISH NEWS

Young Priests' Society.—The following have been elected officers of the pharmacy branch, St. Joseph's Young Priests' Society:—President, Mr. Davitt Walsh; Vice-president, Mr. C. J. Cremen; Treasurers, Miss Joan McNulty and Mr. Gerry O'Connor; Secretary, Miss Finn.

Staff Dinner.—Evans Medical Supplies (Ireland), Ltd., held their annual staff dinner in Dublin recently with Mr. H. Ashley Mason (chairman) present from Liverpool. Other directors present were Messrs. W. R. Such, E. B. Willis, Dermot Glavey and E. B. Abram. Mr. Mason (amid applause) mentioned that Mr. Abram had that day been made a director of the company and assistant general manager. He presented a framed certificate to Mr. Joseph S. White in appreciation of twenty-five years' unbroken service with the company. The following day Mr. and Mrs. Mason set off by car on a tour of the South of Ireland.

Ulster Chemists' Association.—At the June meeting of the Executive Committee of the Ulster Chemists' Association, the president (Mr. W. R. McNabb) in the chair, complaints about sales of medicines and Schedule 4 poisons from vans were discussed, and a committee was appointed to deal with the matter. A subcommittee on discount offered to veterinary surgeons for penicillin was also set up. In reply to a request from the Association, local wholesalers have agreed to pay carriage by bus or passenger train on urgent orders to the value of £3 for goods required for Health Service prescriptions. A National Chamber of Trade resolution condemning all forms of gift schemes and advising affiliated associations to urge their members to discourage such schemes was received. Because staff holidays will be staggered this year, the U.C.A. office will be closed only for the two statutory holidays. Mr. L. H. McAdoo, Ph.C., Ballynure, was elected to membership. The following, whose applications had been approved by the Associates' Section, were elected to associateship:—Assistants, Misses R. Wilkinson, N. McKeown and Mr. D. Fox. A revised dispensing schedule for the new edition of the "blue list" was approved.

#### SCOTTISH NEWS

Private Prescription Pricing.—In a circular letter to all chemist contractors on June 12 the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee (Scotland) strongly recommends that the minimum charges for private prescriptions should be in accordance with those laid down in the Drug Tariff.

Presentation to Chaplain.—Members of the Catholic Pharmaceutical Guild (Glasgow and West Scotland) recently presented their former chaplain, Father J. Ryland-Whitaker, S.J., with a gift before he left to take up a new post in England. The Rev. Dr. M. Connelly, St. Joseph's, Glasgow, has been appointed chaplain to the Guild.

Donations to Heriot-Watt College.—To meet the cost of equipping the pharmaceutics laboratory of the Heriot-Watt College in Grassmarket, Edinburgh (see C. & D., April 26, p. 572), a donation of £2,000 has been made by the directors of Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., while the directors of T. & H. Smith, Ltd., Edinburgh, have donated £500 to the College extension fund.



SOUTH-EASTERN PHARMACISTS AT HORSHAM.— Mr. E. B. Prowse, M.P.S., senior production pharmacist at the works of Ciba Laboratories, Ltd., explains the mechanics of a rotary tableting machine to members of the South-eastern Federation of Pharmacists on a visit to the works recently.

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#### **OVERSEAS NEWS**

Swiss Hospital Pharmacists. — The Swiss Society of Public Pharmacists is holding a conference in Basle, Switzerland, from September 17 to 19, at which papers from hospital pharmacists in other countries will be read.

Plant Protection Congress.—The Third International Congress of Phytopharmacy will be held in Paris, December 14-21. It will study the evolution of chemical methods of combating insect parasites and diseases of plants.

Malaria Control in Taiwan. — The World Health Organisation is sending three experts on malaria to Taiwan (Formosa) to assist the government of the island in its malaria control programme. The aim is to provide protection from the disease to all inhabitants within four years.

Aureomycin Production Halted. — A strike at the works of Lederle Laboratories Division of the American Cyana-

mid Co., Pearl River, New Jersey, U.S.A., which commenced on May 14, stopped the production of aureomycin and of most other antibacterial drugs made at the plant. Research workers who remained at work in the factory received food by helicopter.

Association's Cen-Pharmaceutical tenary. - The American Pharmaceutical Association (founded on October 7, 1852) is celebrating its centenary with a Convention at Philadelphia ("birthplace" of the Association), August 17-21. On October 7 a ceremonial commemoration of founders' day is being held in Washington. Each branch of the Association is being asked to hold a special meeting at exactly the same time as the meeting at Washington, and arrangements are being made for the proceedings at the Washington meeting to be transmitted by radio to the branch meetings. The week from October 5 will be "pharmacy week."

#### A BILL TO ABOLISH APPRENTICESHIP

DETAILS have just become available in Britain of a Pharmacy (Amendment) Bill, 1952, which was introduced into the New South Wales Legislative Assembly in March. The Bill contains far-reaching proposals, providing for no less than the abolition of pharmaceutical apprenticeship. Under it a person will be able to become a registered pharmacist by obtaining a degree or diploma from the University of Sydney (after a three-year course), and serving at least one year as an assistant to a registered pharmacist in New South Wales or the Australian Capital Territory. The examination of the New South Wales Pharmacy Board would be abolished.

Introducing the Bill, Mr. O'Sullivan (New South Wales Minister of Health) said that the proposals followed a conference that he had had with the professor of pharmacy at the University of Sydney and members of the Pharmacy Board, who pointed out that if 100 pharmacy students sat for the final examination only thirty-two would pass. "This presents a terrible ordeal for young men and women who sit for their final examination on a number of occasions." The Bill was introduced to prevent a recurrence of such happenings.

The Minister told a questioner that the reason for so many students failing was per-

haps "because a number of chemists do not train them properly, but keep them running messages and cleaning windows." He said that the Bill proposed that students should do their practical work at the University.

Asked what the Guild [an organisation of proprietor pharmacists] thought about the Bill, the Minister said: "I have seen everybody concerned, and up to the present not one has expressed opposition to it."

On March 25, Mr. O'Sullivan moved the second reading of the Bill. He pointed out that in 1934 the Government of the day had abolished the apprenticeship system as a means of entry to dentistry and that the standard of dentistry had thereby been raised. The present Bill would do the same for pharmacy. The National Union of Pharmaceutical Students in Australia was in favour of a three-years' full-time course at the University, followed by twelve months' experience in retail pharmacy. He told a questioner that the way provided in the Bill would be the exclusive way of becoming a pharmacist in the State of New South Wales in future.

The Bill was discussed in Committee and read a second and third time without amendment.

#### TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

#### A President's Impressions

Near the conclusion of a strenuous year of office as president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, Mr. F. C. Wilson has written an important article (pp. 806-07) describing a visit to four French faculties of pharmacy. The word "faculties," found in the first sentence of Mr. Wilson's "Impressions of Pharmacy in France," indicates that the education of French pharmacy students is on a university basis. Educationists and others interested in the training of British students will, I trust, read these impressions attentively. It is evident that Mr. Wilson has recorded the salient features of an educational system differing in certain material respects from ours. The first difference that strikes me is the closer integration in France of the basic sciences with the specialised subjects. The one exception to that integration appears to be the art of dispensing, which is learned during apprenticeship. The fact that four years must be passed in a university is, it appears, no barrier to the flow of entrants; moreover, "a relatively high proportion of students" attain a doctorate in pharmacy, a natural result being that " retail pharmacies owned and directed by Doctors of Pharmacy are quite common." The amount of equipment in the teaching institutions astonished the visitor. These conditions tend to an emphasis on professional work after graduation. Stress was laid on biochemical work as a factor in establishing the pharmacist's status. the proportion of proprietary articles dispensed constitutes from 60 to 80 per cent. of all dispensing. British pharmacists are much indebted to Mr. Wilson for his report.

#### A Contrast

Turning to the description, on pp. 817-18 of the same issue, of pharmacy in the region of the Andes, I am reminded of the homely saying that one half of the world does not know how the other half lives. There is much to be learned from Mr. Wilson's account of his recent lecture tour in France: there is something to be learned, if on a different grade of knowedge, from the article by "J.B." The ailway in the district described rises to 16,000 ft., and passengers need first aid to become acclimatised. "A qualified pharmacist and nurse," we read, "have to be on all trains, and injections of adrenaline and other drugs are available...." One

can imagine the consternation in our Home Office if such goings on were reported from Ben Nevis or Snowdon. Every passenger does not, it appears, select this kind of treatment: the seats of the train are "littered with paper packets and proprietary medicines." Health is likely to deteriorate at these great altitudes, and a man is usually sent to the coast for a fortnight's rest every three months. Conditions in a jungle, with a humid atmosphere and high temperatures, are trying in a different Work in the chief cities of South America seems to be easier, especially as a mid-day break of from two to three hours is usual. Customers starting for un-explored areas "need drugs and supplies that in Europe would not be sold without the prescription of a qualified medical man." Pharmacists are equal to the situation, and make "common-sense decisions." The most surprising statement in this entertaining narrative is, I think, that native witch-doctors "are aware of the value of the new antimalarial drugs."

#### Therapy of Anæmias

The collection of well-arranged facts in "Anæmia and Liver," No. 16 of your Refresher Course for Pharmacists (pp. 814-16) is of great value. How many qualified people with a pre-1900 date of registration could define off-hand the two kinds of anæmia described on p. 814—the microcytic hypochromic and the macrocytic hyperchromic? I well remember the expression of regret with which, more than fifty years ago, a medical man told me that a neighbour of mine was suffering from pernicious anæmia and that, as was then inevitable, the case was going from bad to worse. The chief point of interest to me in this Refresher article is the course of development in the therapy of anæmias since Minot and Murphy announced their success with raw or lightly cooked liver. As your contributors point out, a raw material like liver is of variable composition. So the search for the essential factor or factors in liver as a hæmopoietic began. I need not try to follow this search step by step. What is material here is that though vitamin B<sub>12</sub> is now accepted as the principal anti-anæmia factor, "there is some evidence to suggest that liver extracts contain other factors necessary for a full anti-anæmic effect." The investigation therefore continues.

June

#### COMPANY NEWS

Taylors (Cash Chemists) Midlands, Ltd. — Trading profit for 1951 was £113,910 (against £117,917 in 1950). Profit, after tax, £49,214 (£50,564).

Taylors Drug Co., Ltd.—Consolidated trading profit for 1951 was £213,555 (against £222,049 in 1950). Balance available for distribution, £112,210 (£111,418).

Taylors (Cash Chemists) London, Ltd. — Trading profit for 1951 was £172,094 (against £179,177). Profit, after tax, £70,525 (£70,070).

TAYLORS (CASH CHEMISTS) TRUST, LTD. — Consolidated trading profit and sundry income for 1951 was £338,114 (against £342,021). Balance available for distribution, £138,829 (£116,892).

R. Hovenden & Sons, Ltd.—Consolidated trading profit for 1951 was £10,929 (against £2,332). Profit, including dividends from subsidiaries, £17.775 (£12,051).

Petrochemicals, Ltd. — Drs. F. Kind and G. Tugendhat are resigning as managing directors and Dr. Tugendhat is resigning from the board of the company with effect from June 30.

METAL Box Co., LTD.—Income advanced from £28,309,000 to £36,423,000 in the year ended March 31. Taxation, £3,720,000 (£1,094,000 previously); profit after tax, £1,515,000 (£1,094,000).

EASTMAN KODAK Co., Rochester, New York.—Mr. Thomas J. Hargrave has been elected chairman of the board in succession to Mr. Perley S. Wilcox, who is to retire. Dr. Albert K. Chapman (vice-president and general manager) becomes president and Mr. Donald McMaster, vice-president and general manager.

TIMOTHY WHITES & TAYLORS, LTD .totalled Group income for 1951 £1,169,143 (against £1,135,360 previously). After usual provisions including £561,285 (£508,160) for tax, there remains a net profit of £377,036 (£417,694). National Health Service receipts by subsidiaries relating to 1950, after deducting £29,468 as provision for tax, are included as £26,397. Mr. L. Nicholas (chairman) states that sales established a record but expenses also rose; wages and salaries increased by more than £140,000. Sales during the current year show a slight reduction. The dividend on ordinary capital is maintained at 322 per cent.

#### New Companies

SPINKS THE CHEMISTS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £15,000. To acquire the business now carried on by Arthur L. Spink, M.P.S., at 62A Beverley Road, Hull, and branches. Arthur L. Spink is the first director.

F. A. Ost, Ltd. (P.C.). — Capital £1,000. To carry on the business of wholesale or retail chemists, etc. George Robinson (permanent). 174 Folly Lane, St. Albans, and Hubert A. Brockwell, M.P.S., directors. R.O.: 30 Catherine Street, St. Albans.

R. F. Barnes, Ltd. (P.C.). — Capital £6,200. To acquire the business of a chemist and druggist, carried on by Richard F. Barnes, M.P.S., at 195 Farnham Road, Slough. Richard F. Barnes, and Robert J. Read, M.P.S., directors. R.O.: 195 Farnham Road, Slough, Bucks.

#### **BUSINESS CHANGES**

Burroughs Wellcome & Co., 183 Euston Road, London, N.W.1, have appointed Mr. J. Hosie their representative in North Scotland.

GOYA, LTD., have opened branches at 745 Fifth Avenue, New York, U.S.A., and

At 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, France. Mrs. Pauline Hicks has been appointed advertising manager. Mrs. Hicks was already publicity manager for the company.

WARRICK BROS., LTD. (manufacturing chemists), Nile Street, London, N.I. have appointed Mr. Fred Smith and Mr. E. G. R. Harrington their

representatives in South-east and Southwest England, respectively.



On and after June 30, the address of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland will be 18 Shrewsbury Road, Ballsbridge, Dublin, to which address all communications should be sent from that date.

#### THE WEEK IN PARLIAMENT

By a Member of the Press Gallery, House of Commons

PARLIAMENT reassembled after the Whitsun recess on June 10.

#### Prices on Medicine Advertisements

The Minister of Health (Mr. Iain MacLeod) was asked by Dr. A. D. D. Broughton on June 12 if he would introduce legislation to make it compulsory for pharmaceutical firms to state the price of their products when advertising drugs and medicines to medical practitioners.

MR. MACLEOD: While I agree that it is most desirable that doctors in the National Health Service should know those prices, I am not yet clear that the imposing of a requirement to state them in advertisements is a suitable subject for legislation, but I should like to think further

about the matter.

Dr. Broughton: Is the Minister aware that the medical profession is being inundated with literature from drug manufacturers advertising proprietary preparations, and that colourful, enticing advertisements tell the doctor all about the preparations except the price?

Mr. MacLeod: I am not in the least unsympathetic to the idea behind the question, but I was asked about legislation. We have been looking into that, but there are certain technical difficulties in the matter.

#### Economy in Prescribing

Dr. Broughton asked the Minister of Health on June 12: Can the Minister give an assurance that he will instruct Executive Committees to compare the average cost of each doctor's prescriptions with the average cost over the country as a whole, and that this matter will be watched at least as carefully as it was under the National Health Insurance scheme?

MR. MACLEOD: I was this morning looking at my pricing investigation unit in the Ministry of Health, but you, as a doctor, know that the great difficulty is that pricing itself is ten months in arrears. We are trying to get on as fast as we can with

the idea you have in mind.

MR. MACLEOD told MR. H. A. MAR-QUAND that he would not advise medical practitioners in the National Health Service, when prescribing proprietary drugs or medicines, to add the letters N.F.E., so that the pharmacist could supply the equivalent according to the National Formulary. He thought that responsibility for specifying the exact substance to be supplied should rest with the prescriber. In answer to a further question he said that such a proposal had to come from the British Medical Association or the chemists themselves, and the chemists felt it was putting a responsibility on their shoulders that should not properly be theirs.

Mr. S. S. SILVERMAN: Could not the problem be solved if the doctors themselves, instead of prescribing the proprietary article either with or without these additional letters, prescribed instead the National Formulary equivalent without

the "patent" medicine?

MR. MacLeod: There is a very great deal in that, and I should be delighted to pursue any avenue which will lead to that sort of economy.

#### Levy in Hospitals

MR. IAIN MACLEOD told MR. ANEURIN BEVAN on June 12 that if a hospital deemed it necessary that a person who had not a shilling ought to have the medicine necessary, then he was prepared for the hospital to use its own discretion as to whether he should be asked to "get the shilling or whether he will be prescribed [sic] with the medicine."

#### Rayon in Dressings

MR. IAIN MACLEOD (Minister of Health) told MR. Tom Driberg on June 12 that the use of rayon in elastic adhesive dressings, elastic bandages and cotton crepe bandages was already authorised. Following satisfactory tests, the supply of rayon lint against medical prescription would shortly be approved. Clinical tests of rayon surgical gauze and rayon bandages were still in progress.

#### Chemists Federation

SIR HUBERT WILLIAMS asked the President of the Board of Trade on June 12 whether his attention had been drawn to the practice of the Chemists Federation, "which forbids its members to supply goods to any traders other than pharmaceutical chemists"; and whether he would consider referring that practice to the Monopolies Commission.

Mr. P. Thorneycroft: Yes, I will bear this in mind when I next select matters

for reference to the Commission.

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#### BIRTHS

HARRIS.—On June 12, to Enid, wife of Lionel George Harris, M.P.S. (assistant purchasing manager, The British Drug Houses, Ltd.), 243 Woodcock Hill, Kenton, Harrow, a son.

John's Hospital, Wiggins.—At St. Chelmsford, to Joy Wiggins (née Eaton), wife of Charles Wiggins, Holly Bush Cottage, Runsell Green, Essex, a daughter (Ruth Marian). Before her marriage Mrs. Wiggins was in the Information Department of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

#### DEATHS

Burton, —On June 7, Mr. William Wilson Burton, M.P.S., 51 Camberwell Grove, London, S.E.5, aged sixty.

DIXON.—On June 14, Mr. Thomas Noel Dixon, M.P.S., aged forty-three. A native



of Bangor, Carnarvons, he was head of Meshach Roberts & Co., 301 High Street Bangor, a firm which he joined as an assistant. Mr. Noel Dixon was a member of the Executive of the National Pharmaceutical Union and had served as chairman, vice-chairman, and secretary for ten years, of the local

branch of the Union. Locally he was also secretary of the Carnarvonshire Pharmaceutical Committee, a member of the county Executive Council, and of its hours of service and pharmaceutical service committees. Mr. Noel Dixon was found dead in bed.

Kelly.—At his home, 17 Upper Linenhall Street, Londonderry, Northern Ireland, on June 11, Mr. William Kelly, M.P.S.I., M.P.S.N.I., aged seventy-five. Mr. Kelly served his apprenticeship in Dublin and qualified as a member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland in 1904. After carrying on business for ten years in his native town of Buncrana, co. Donegal, he held appointments in other parts of Ireland. He was registered under the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland in 1930. He is survived by his widow, a son and two daughters.

#### WILLS

MR. T. J. DUNLOP, M.P.S., 159 Mottram Road, Stalybridge, Ches, left £6,578 (£6,524 net).

MR. D. BRIMS, M.P.S., 23 Cranesworth Park, Southsea, Hants, left £5,511 (£5,432 net).

Mr. W. Owen, M.P.S., 69 Newstead Road, Southbourne, Bournemouth, left £6,577 (£6,475

Mr. C. D. BAMFORD, M.P.S., Southcot, Cog Road, Sully, Glam, and Cardiff, left £21,854 (£21,410 net).

MR. W. R. AKED, M.P.S., 5 Regents Park Grove, Morecambe, Lancs, formerly of Greaves Road, Lancaster, left £8,750 (£8,695 net).

Mr. A. E. Marsh, M.P.S., 5 Brendon Way, Bush Hill Park, Enfield, Middlesex, left £4,873

MR. E. W. LAVERACK, M.P.S., 18 The Mount, Malton, Yorks (a director of Laverack & Sons, Ltd., Chemists, Market Place, Malton), left £8,458 (£8,393 net).

#### COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

#### Tuesday, June 24

DARTFORD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Wellcome Club, High Street, Dartford, at 7.45 for 8 p.m. Mr. R. S. F. Greig (chief pharmacist, Brisbane (Australia) Hospitals Board, and president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland, Australia) on "Pharmacy in Australia."

Ladies' Section, Leeds Branch, Pharmaceutical Society, Metropole Hotel, Leeds, at 7.45 p.m. A representative of Yardley & Co., Ltd., on "Skin Care and Beauty."

#### Thursday, June 26

King's Lynn Branch, National Pharmaceutical Union, Duke's Head Hotel, King's Lynn, at 1.45 p.m. Annual meeting and address by Mr. R. J. Cobb (clerk to Noriolk Executive Council).

WEST HAM ASSOCIATION OF PHARMACISTS, CORNER Glenny and Longoridge Roads, Barking, Essex, at 1.10 p.m.; Roden Street, Hord, at 1.20 p.m.; and near Roberts, Stratford Broadway, at 1.40 p.m.: Meet 10r visit to Penshurst Place, near Tunbridge Wells. Cost, including dinner, 21s, each. Details from Mr. W. H. Cloud, 45 Longbridge Road, Barking (telephone: Rippleway agon). way 3829).

THE BRITISH SOCIETY OF RHEOLOGY, Low Temperature Research Station, Downing Street, Camperature Research Station, Downing Street, Cambridge, at 2:30 p.m. Symposium on sprays, drops and aerosols. Also on June 27, at 10:30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Details from the Society at 140 Battersea Park Road, London, S.W.11.

#### Saturday, June 28

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS CONFERENCE OF SOCIALIST MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, June 28 and 29, at Battersea Town Hall. Details from Dr. Hugh Price, S.M.A. Tuberculosis Campaign Conference, 86 Rochester Row, London, S.W.I.

#### Sunday, June 29

LONDON PHARMACY RAMBLERS, ramble in Tilgate and Balcombe Forests. Special train to Balcombe from Victoria at 9.37 a.m. For particulars tele-phone Ilford 0955 (business hours).

#### **PERSONALITIES**

DR. JOEL GREEN has been appointed to represent the British Medical Association on the Joint Pricing Committee for England for a further year.

Mr. Donal J. Kennelly, the newly co-opted member of the Council of the



Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, is a native of Skibbereen, co. Cork. Educated at Mount Melleray and Rockwell College, Mr. Kennelly served his apprenticeship with Mr. S. B. Lester, L.P.S.I., Skibbereen, to whom he returned as assistant, 1932 - 38. After qualifying in January 1941, Mr.

Kennelly was appointed manager of the ong-established business of Fawcett, Maxvell & Co., Dalkey, co. Dublin, a business is acquired on the death of Mr. Fawcett Maxwell some years ago. In his business is specialises in dispensing. Outside pharnacy his interests are gardening and classial music.

MR. W. J. TRISTRAM, who has been lected president of the Pharmaceutical So-



ciety for 1952-53 (see p. 839), moves that office into from the vicepresidency. Mr. Tristram is an alderman and justice of the peace the city of Liverpool, where he is the proprietor of three pharmacies. He is a member of the Executive and was chairman, 1944-45, of the National

harmaceutical Union; a member of the entral N.H.S. (Chemist Contractors) ommittee; of the Council of the Chemists Federation (president, 1946); of the entral Health Services Council; of the aff side of the Pharmaceutical Functional Whitley) Council; of the council of the iverpool Chemists' Association (president,

1943-46); of the Liverpool Executive Council and Pharmaceutical Committee; and of the South Liverpool Hospital Management Committee. He is also chairman of the Standing Advisory Committee for Pharmacy.

Mr. T. Heseltine, M.P.S., the new vice-president of the Pharmaceutical So-

ciety, has been in business on his own account at 44 High Street, Normanton, Yorks, since 1926. He qualified 1921, after an apprenticeship at Loftus-in-Cleveland, Yorks, and study at the Leeds College of Pharmacy. His first post as a pharmacist was at Cannes. France, and he served in the Army



during the 1914-18 war. Mr. Heseltine is secretary of the West Riding Pharmaceutical Committee, a member<sup>®</sup> of the Joint Pricing Committee for England, of the West Riding Executive Council, and of No. 8 Board of Hospital Management Committee. He is a director of Rexall Drug Co., Ltd., president of the Normanton branch of the British Legion, chairman of the Normanton National Savings and Road Safety Committees, and chief inspector and deputy divisional commander, West Riding Special Constabulary. He was Conservative and National Liberal candidate for the Normanton Division in the General Elections of 1952 and 1950.

MR. HENRY J. Ross (chairman, Distillers Co., Ltd., London) received a knighthood in the recent Birthday Honours. Mr. J. W. Hughes (a former senior representative of Damancy & Co., Ltd., Ware) was awarded the O.B.E. for services as chairman of the Hornsey War Pensions Committee.

MR. DEREK BUDGE, a pharmaceutical apprentice at Newbury, Berks, has been awarded a travelling scholarship by the English Speaking Union and is leaving on the "Queen Mary" on July 30 for a six weeks' coast-to-coast tour of the United States, Mr. Budge is twenty-two years of age and hopes to take a course for the Final examination on his return.

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#### TRADE NOTES

Tablet Colour Change. - To distinguish Dormiprin tablets from other specialities of Clinical Products, Ltd., 2 The Green, Richmond, Surrey, the tablets are now coloured yellow.

Distribution in Britain.—Reville (1946), Ltd., 29 Bruton Street, London, W.I, are undertaking the distribution in this country of the perfumes of Jacques Fath, including Chasuble, Iris Gris, Green Water, and Canasta.

Ortho, not Pan.—By an error discovered too late to correct, the film carton illustrated in the announcement of Premier Photographic Supply Co., 93A Shakespeare Walk, London, N.16, is not the one to which the price and other details apply, namely the Premier orthochromatic.

Closed for Outing .- C. J. Hewlett & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.2, announce that their London offices and warehouse will be closed on Saturday, June 28, for the company's annual staff outing. Supplies of medical specialities to meet urgent prescriptions should be obtained through the usual wholesale channels.

Chlorophylls Graded .- In a catalogue just issued, the Allen Chlorophyll Co., Ltd., Wharf Road, London, N.I, give details of the various grades of chlorophyll they produce and the analytical methods used in standardising the grades. company are now producing ranges of high-strength chlorophylls containing 90 per cent, and over of sodium copper chlorophyllins. They undertake to deal with any relevant inquiries.

Ample Supplies of Concentrate.—Imperial Chemical (Pharmaceuticals), Ltd., Wilmslow, Manchester, point out that, though Cetavlon is temporarily unavailable in powder form, arrangements have been made to provide adequate supplies of Cetavlon concentrate, 20 per cent. The concentrate is distinctively coloured with a yellow dye and provides a convenient means of preparing Cetavlon solutions. For veterinary and farm use, Cetavlon concentrate, M.C., is available.

Aids to Speed in the Dispensary.-Under the registered trade mark Winpaks, Thornton & Ross, Ltd., Linthwaite, Huddersfield, offer containers of powder ingredients of various mixtures, carefully weighed to give 80 fl. oz. of a mixture accurately and promptly when required. In

a parallel range, Dispaks, Messrs. Thornton & Ross supply goods for dispensing purposes, and not for direct sale to the public. In this range a considerable number of products are packed ready for dispensing. Full details will be sent to any chemist on request.

Photographic Competition Prizewinners.—Winners of first prizes (£10 each) in the spring photographic competition organised by Johnsons of Hendon, Ltd., Hendon Way, London, W.4, were: Landscapes, etc.: Mr. E. Granger, 147 Sulgrave Road, London, W.6; Portraits, etc.: Mr. P. Marcer, 23 Meadow Road, Tonbridge, Kent; General, Mr. R. J. Smyth, Bank House, The Esplanade, Seaton, Devon. Three first prizes of £3 each in the Novices class were won by Mr. G. Atkinson, 61 Sandbeck Avenue, Skegness; Mr. J. V. Mellors, 76 Heaton Street, Chesterfield; and Mrs. W. J. Varley, University College of the Gold Coast, Achimota, Accra. Six second, twenty-one third. twenty-three fourth and thirty consolation prizes were awarded. The same number of prizes are offered in a second half-yearly competition that remains open until October 31.

U.S. Chlorophyll Products in Britain.

—Rystan, Inc., an American company holding certain basic patents on watersoluble chlorophyll preparations for therapeutic use, are proposing to set up headquarters in London during the summer Im and to make available before the end of the year all their ethical products in the United Kingdom, Western Europe and the sterling area. Under the trade mark Chloresium, the company at present market in the United States tooth-paste, ointments, eye solutions, powders and tablets, all containing chlorophyll, for sale to the medical and dental professions. Mr H. Durham (New York legal adviser to his Messrs. Rystan) said in London on June 16 that the company would issue licence to any reputable firm wishing to incorporate water-soluble chlorophyll in mouth washes, dentifrices and ointments. The Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry o the American Medical Association, he said had accepted chlorophyll ointment and solution (plain) for inclusion in "New and Non-Official Remedies." The London representative of Rystan, Inc., is Mr. Patric Dolan, 102 Park Street, London, W.I.

#### NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

Range Extended.—Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., Bethnal Green, London, E.2, announce that boxes of 100 2-c.c. ampoules of Proctocaine have been added to the range of packs of that product previously available.

Chlorophyll Lozenges and Tooth-paste.

—Thomas Kerfoot & Co., Ltd., Vale of Bardsley, Ashton-under-Lyne, have introduced two new specialities: Kerofil lozenges and Kerofil tooth-paste, each containing chlorophyll as deodorant.

Panereatic Hormone in Syrup.—Acting on the dictum of a writer in "La Presse Médicale" that the most satisfactory treatment of angina pectoris is the use of the insulin-free pancreatic hormone, Roussel Laboratories, Ltd., 847 Harrow Road, London, N.W.10, have introduced Angioxyl syrup, which contains 150 units of the hormone in each bottle of 150 c.c.

Versatile Electric Shaver.—Arvin Electric, Ltd., Fernbrook Avenue, Southend-on-Sea, Essex, announce that a new dual-voltage (a.c./d.c.) Arvin de luxe shaver is now in production. The model embodies the features of the earlier model, with the addition of a built-in voltage-selector, enabling the shaver to operate either on 100/130 volts or 200/250 volts.

Two-in-one Shampoo. — A "soap-plus-soapless" shampoo claimed to have all the advantages of both is marketed by J. C. & J. Field, Ltd., 123 The Broadway, Wimbledon, London, S.W.19. The pack is basically a soap shampoo, but the formula has been modified to include a product called by the company Kalol, and described as "the only soapless product known [to the company] that is compatible with soap."

#### "CHEMISTS' WARES" SHOPS IN BRITAIN

THE Statistics Division of the Board of Trade has prepared a statistical summary of the number and distribution of shops in Great Britain. The total number of shops and the number of shops per 10,000 population are given in a series of tables for: The whole country; England; Wales; Scotland; standard regions of England and Wales; counties of the three countries; Metropolitan boroughs; the City of London; and other towns grouped into uniform size ranges.

The number of shops selling "chemists' wares, photographic goods" is shown as 17,745 (3.6 per 10,000 population) over the whole country. In Wales and Scotland the distribution is 3.8 per 10,000, and in England it is about equal to the average for the whole country. Regional tables show that the distribution of shops dealing in chemists' wares and photographic goods is highest (4.1 per 10,000) in the north-west area of England (Lancashire, Cheshire and the High Peak), where the distribution of all shops is highest. For greater London the corresponding figure is 3.9. In smaller areas the distribution varies from about 2.2 to 4.5 per 10,000, with a few exceptions, chiefly in places with a high non-resident population (the City of London, for example, has a distribution of 141.7 shops per 10,000 residents). Agricultural areas such as Herefordshire and Huntingdonshire had the

lowest proportion of shops selling "chemists' wares and photographic goods" (2.6 and 2.2 shops per 10,000 population respectively), but certain densely populated areas had no corresponding density of Thus in Bethnal Green, London, the density was 2.7 per 10,000 popula-tion, against 5.4 in Hampstead, a London residential district. Least supplied with shops in that group was Huyton-with-Roby, Lancs (1.6), Remoteness, often increased the proportion, as in Banff, Moray and Nairn, 5.7 per 1,000; Argyll and Bute, 4.0; Montgomery and Merioneth, 4.1; Carnarvon and Anglesey, 5.6; and Westmorland, 4.7. Birmingham, the city best supplied with shops in all Britain, had a distribution of 3.7 shops in the category, while in another industrial centre, Blackburn, the distribution was as high as 5.2. Blackpool, Bournemouth and Brighton had respectively 7.5, 7.2 and 6.0 such shops per 10,000 of population. The enumeration, the first ever to be done, was carried out from May to October 1950 by the staff of the Census Office, and the classification was according to what the enumerators noted from the appearance of the premises and the goods displayed at the time of their visits. The details given in the tables were abstracted by a punchcard system. Copies of the publication, "Britain's Shops," are obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s, 6d. each.

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### MECHANICAL HANDLING EXHIBITION

Among the 182 stands at the Mechanical Handling Exhibition held in London, June 4-14, were a number of exhibits of direct interest to the pharmaceutical and chemical industries.

ROZALEX, LTD., Manchester, showed a range of barrier creams for industrial use including the new Rozalex No. 8 for protecting the skin against mineral acids and alkalis.

The uses of ebonite and rubber as anticorrosive coatings were illustrated on the stand of the Dunlop Rubber Co.,



Controlling an overhead crane by radio.

Ltd. Models were shown of an ebonitelined railway tank for transporting acids, etc., and a rubber-lined chemical processing vessel with rubber-covered agitator. Also on view were varieties of ebonitelined piping for chemical works.

A pneumatically operated machine for removing empty bottles from crates and placing them on a conveyor belt, or for lifting full bottles from a conveyor and crating them, was in operation at the stand of Crawley Industrial Products, Ltd., Croydon.

A new development demonstrated at the exhibition and capable of being applied in the pharmaceutical and chemical industries is the transfer of granules crystals, flakes, etc., from one point to another by vibration. A shallow trough is mechanically vibrated, causing the material to

travel along it in one direction only. The advantages claimed over most other means of short distance transport are low running-cost, small demand on factory space, and continuous flow. Conveyors based on the vibratory method were shown by both GEORGE DRIVER & SON, LTD., Wembley, and FRASER & CHALMERS ENGINEERING Works, Erith, Kent (who also showed how the granules could be separated by the use of graded screens in the vibrating track). In the demonstration each size of granule was "labelled" by colour. hydraulically operated vibration apparatus for raising material from one level to another was shown by Messrs. Geo. Driver. A similar machine, electro-magnetically operated, was displayed by Messrs. Fraser & Chalmers. In both the track was arranged as a compact spiral,

#### Measuring Liquids

EQUIPMENT REPAIRS, LTD., Wembley, showed their exact-volume exuder for oily and non-oily liquids, which discharges its measured volume of liquid each time a lever is operated. The measure is controlled by the length of stroke of a piston, which can be pre-set to give any volume within a certain range.

Four types of gauges for the assessment of liquid contents of storage tanks were demonstrated by SIMMONDS AEROCESSORIES, LTD., Treforest, Glamorgan. Of two float-operated gauges for use for any pressure up to 100 lb. per sq. in., one had its dial and pointer on the tank and the other was designed for remote reading. A hydrostatic gauge for liquids stored at atmospheric pressure also had a remote dial. A fourth gauge was electronic. Intended for any pressure conditions, it could be used for liquid carbon dioxide.

A battery-operated radio-controlled overhead crane was demonstrated by the Vaughan Crane Co., Ltd., Manchester. The operator has a transmitting equipment weighing 20 lb. strapped to his chest and back. With it he transmits signals to a receiver on the crane (the unit fits any type of overhead crane), and can thus handle drums of radioactive or other dangerous material from a safe distance. The crane was referred to in a B.B.C. television newsreel shown on June 6 and 8.

television newsreel shown on June 6 and 8.

Throughout the period of the exhibition a convention was held at which papers on various aspects of mechanical handling were read. Technical films were shown,

#### PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

A MEETING of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society was held in London on June 10 and 11, the retiring president (Mr. F. C. Wilson) in the chair at the commencement. A communication from the Keeper of the Privy Purse advised that the Queen had granted her patronage to the Society: an appropriate reply had been sent.

#### Officers for the Year

MR. F. C. WILSON proposed Mr. W. J. Tristram for the *Presidency*. He said he had moved his co-optation to the Council nine years previously and it was fitting that he should propose him as president. MR. D. W. HUDSON seconded the nomination. He felt that few men had made such a contribution to pharmaceutical politics, few had so great an experience of public service and life, and few a greater popularity in their profession.

Mr. Tristram was elected and Mr. Wilson invested him with the presidential chain and badge. Mr. Tristram expressed his thanks and promised to do everything he could to justify the confidence placed in him. Proposing a vote of thanks to the immediate past-president, Mr. Tristram said that the Society had never had a more painstaking or a more thorough president. Mr. Wilson had made his mark in pharmaceutical history and it was to be hoped that for many years to come he would give of his experience on the Council. The president thanked Mrs. Wilson for the co-operation she had shown to her husband and handed to Mr. Wilson the past-president's badge.

MR. E. A. BROCKLEHURST then proposed that Mr. T. Heseltine should be elected Vice-president. Mr. Heseltine had taken a full part in the Council's work, and had been a member of most committees. He had been the first chairman of the Ethical Committee, and latterly had been chairman of the Benevolent Fund Committee. Mr. Heseltine was zealous in protecting the interests of ordinary members of the Society. He was active in the National Pharmaceutical Union and Chemists Federation, was secretary of the West Riding Pharmaceutical Committee, and had been a member of the Pharmaceutical War Committee. Mr. H. STEIN-MAN seconded the nomination and Mr. Heseltine was elected.

Mr. W. S. Howells was unanimously

re-elected Treasurer on the motion of Mr. G. H. Hughes, seconded by Mr. J. F. McNeal. Mr. Howells said that he entered his sixth term. He hoped 1952 would be better financially for the Society, though they would not be entirely "out of the wood" until there was a complete revision of statutory fees.

THE PRESIDENT then welcomed Mr. W. T. Elder to the Council. Mr. Elder was known, he said, as an active branch secretary, and had done excellent work as chairman on the Scottish Executive. Mr. Elder replied that he was proud to have been elected and anxious to make his full contribution. The Council unanimously agreed, on the suggestion of The President, to send a letter to Mrs. J. K. Irvine expressing their appreciation for the many years of service she had given.

A report on the annual meeting of the Society was submitted. It was decided to send to the Minister of Health the resolution calling for the abandonment of

the charge on prescriptions.

After considering resolutions passed at the Branch Representatives' meeting, the Organisation Committee recommended that the resolution calling for an annual religious service should be passed to the Executive Committee of the British Pharmaceutical Conference. The Publications Committee decided that, in view of increased costs, the charge for the Index of New Products should remain for the year.

#### Annual Meeting Date

In view of the Coronation date, the Council decided that in 1953 the annual meeting should be held on May 13, and the Branch Representatives' meeting on May 14.

MR. H. N. LINSTEAD presented a report on the second Franco-British Pharmaceutical Congress (see C. & D., June 7, p. 771). MR. E. A. BROCKLEHURST paid tribute to the organisers (both French and English), and to Messrs. Wilson and Linstead. MR. HESELTINE associated himself with those tributes, and MR. TRISTRAM coupled the name of Mr. D. W. Hudson with the expressions of thanks.

A letter was received from the clerk to the council of the School of Pharmacy, University of London, stating that a Charter of Incorporation of the school (see p. 844) had been passed under the Great Seal on May 7, and the president and vice-president were thanked for their co-

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The American Pharmaceutical Associaion wrote inviting the Society to be represented at the Association's centenary celebrations in Philadelphia on August 20. The Council decided to ask the president o attend as delegate, and made arrangements for the official presentation of greetings.

The Benevolent Fund and War Aid Committee's report showed that grants amounting to £167 16s, had been made to four widows and two members. Re-commendations for grants amounting to £708 to four other widows were approved. The Committee authorised the payment of retention fees on behalf of three pharmacists and of medical charges in respect of another beneficiary. From the War Aid Fund a recommendation for a grant of £156 was approved. The receipt was reported of a legacy of £50 from the late Miss Rosa K. Spencer, High Wycombe.

THE REGISTRAR reported that since the previous meeting twenty-eight persons had been registered as apprentices or students, making 240 for the year. Seven phar-macists formerly resident in other countries were registered under reciprocity arrangements and the names of five pharmacists previously removed from the registers were restored. Since the previous meeting thirty-three applications for approval of pharmacies for the purpose of practical training had been granted. April the Society's inspectors and agents visited 961 authorised sellers, 343 listed sellers, and 570 drug store proprietors, etc.

## PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND

THE Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland held its final meeting prior to removing from 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, on June 10. Mr. J. P. Kissane (president) in the chair. Messrs. M. Costello (vice-president), H. P. Corrigan (treasurer), T. B. O'Sullivan, P. Brooke-Kelly, F. J. Robinson, G. C. O'Neill, A. A. Toher, T. C. Scott, J. A. O'Rourke, C. J. Cremer, P. Fullam, J. Gleeson, M. Power, and Senator F. Loughman were present, and Mr. James G. Coleman (registrar) was in attendance. Applicates for trar) was in attendance. Apologies for inability to attend were received from Messrs. R. Daly and P. A. Brady, T.D.

A letter was read from the American Pharmaceutical Association inviting the Society to be represented at its Centenary Convention at Philadelphia in the week commencing August 17. Senator LOUGHMAN said they should not confine themselves to attendance at Irish functions only, and no Council member attending overseas Conferences should have to go at his own expense. Attending such functions was good for the Society and gave them fresh ideas. THE REGISTRAR pointed out that the British Pharmaceutical Conference was being held during the first week in September and an International Catholic Pharmaceutical Conference in Belgium during the same month. Final decisions about attending the Convention were deferred to the next meeting.

Drs. J. W. Garry and T. E. Leydon wrote submitting Apothecaries' Hall certificates and requesting registration as phar-

maceutical chemists. The applications were granted. Preliminary registrations were notified in respect of Eoghan Patrick Cotter and Teresa Ann O'Malley.

The Reports of the House, Law, Schools, and Journals Committees were submitted and approved. The Journal Committee recommended that THE CHEM-IST AND DRUGGIST should be retained as the official organ of the Society and that negotiations should be opened between the committee and the publishers with a view to entering into a three-year contract. A ballot of members on the question had been inconclusive, since many of those who wanting an Irish-produced journal also wanted a year book. The committee was of opinion that any change in the system of paying a combined annual subscription and journal subscription should be deferred while the Society was establishing itself in its new headquarters. Mr. GLEEson said the way in which the publishers of the C. & D. had met them recently had made their position much better. The committee's recommendations were accepted.

THE REGISTRAR reported on the death of Mr. William James Gibson, R.D. The licence certificates of the following were signed and sealed: Hugh Patrick Carroll, Albert Nelson Cole, Mary Hannan, and Joan Mary McNulty. Mr. Bartholomew P. Hickey, M.P.S.I., Rush, co. Dublin, was elected examiner in pharmacy to the licence examination for the year 1953.

The following were elected members:



Council members at their last session at Lower Mount Street.

Mrs. P. Burke (née Feehan), Miss Kathleen Carty, Messrs. Ibrahim Addali, Christopher Fennelly, Patrick M. Guerin and Norman de Vere. The following were nominated for membership: Dr. John W. Garry, Ennis, co. Clare; Dr. Thomas E. Leydon, Headford, co. Galway; Messrs. Patrick J. O'Brien, 16 Dromard Terrace, Sandymount, Dublin; John O'Neill, 51 Upper William Street, Limerick; Michael J. O'Donnell, Westport, co. Mayo; and Mrs. Edna Swanton, 116 Greenlea Road, Terenure, Dublin.

The following changes of address were notified:—

Messrs. Fintan M. Mallen, M.P.S.I., to Jarnac, Howth Road, Sutton, co. Dublin; Thomas Murphy, L.P.S.I., to 23 Pearse Street, Athlone; John O'Neill, L.P.S.I., to 51 Upper William Street, Limerick, and Miss Eva P. Wright, Q.A., from Balbriggan to 7 Stradbrook Park, Blackrock, co. Dublin.

To fill the vacancy on the Council created by the death of the late Mr. J. J. Roche, the Council, on the motion of The President, seconded by Mr. Costello, unanimously co-opted Mr. Donal Kennelly, M.P.S.I., Dalkey, co. Dublin.

On the proposal of Mr. Cremen, seconded by Mr. Gleeson, the Council

On the proposal of MR. CREMEN, seconded by MR. GLEESON, the Council agreed to give a subscription of £5 to the Chemists' Camogie Club, and renew the annual grant of £25 to the Irish Pharmaceutical Students' Association.

MR. TOHER asked whether the syllabus of studies under the new educational scheme would be ready for discussion at the next meeting. The PRESIDENT suggested that the draft of the syllabus should be first sent out to Council members to give them an opportunity of studying it. That was agreed. MR. GLEESON said the fact that arrangement of the syllabus was

left in the Society's hands was satisfactory. The registrar was to be complimented on his handling of the matter in his relations with the Department of Health.

[Since the meeting it has been learned that the Minister for Health has approved the Regulations submitted by the Society for its new educational and examination scheme. Copies of the regulations are now available at the Society's offices].

THE PRESIDENT, mentioning the historic nature of the meeting, said that it was not without regret that they left the building in which as students they had spent anxious days. The Society had been in the premises for about fifty years, during which many important changes had taken place in pharmacy. They looked forward to still greater advances for pharmacy in their new home at Shrewsbury Road (applause).

At a meeting of the Benevolent Fund Committee held following the Council meeting several grants were passed for payment, and the thanks of the Committee extended to the Irish Chemists' Golfing Society for their subscription.



Farewell to a headquarters. Forward to Shrewsbury Road. Council members gather for a last photograph.

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#### INFORMATION WANTED

The Editor would appreciate information about suppliers of the following items:

TINOVETIN SARCAYN liquid shampoo for dogs TANNHEAL PHENACAINE hydrochloride



F "99" available in capsule, liquid and ointment forms—is a concentrate of the active isomers of Linoleic and Linolenic acids, of the highest achievable purity and standardized biological activity.

It is indicated in skin disorders due to essential fatty acid deficiency of dietetic or "conversion" origin, i.e., chronic furunculosis, eczemas of various types including infantile eczema and in some cases of acne. It is also excellent in the healing of all wounds free from serious infection-particularly leg ulcers. Sufficient success has also been reported to warrant its use - as an unsaturated substance - in the treatment of Psoriasis.

F "99" has no N.F. equivalent, is not advertised to the public and may be prescribed on EC10. The average net weekly cost is 3/6.

Literature on request.



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and Druggists' Society of Ireland and of
other Chemists' Societies in the Empire.

VOL. CLVII JUNE 21, 1952

No. 3774

#### "Chemists' Wares" by Non-pharmacists

Since they already know, or could know, from the Pharmaceutical Society's register how many pharmacies there are in Britain, pharmacists can derive from the official enumeration of shops in Britain (see p. 837) only the advantage of knowing how many unqualified traders are competing with them. Unless the difference of 2,655 between the 17,700 shops recorded in the category "chemists' wares, photographic dealers" and the number of premises on the Pharmaceutical Society's register is mainly composed of photographic dealers, there are too many such traders.

But is it too much to ask the Board of Trade to make a distinction? There is little in common between a photographic dealer and a herbalist. To lump both of them together with chemists is not much better than bringing under a single heading "engineers" the people who design bridges and those others who operate cranes (we have picked an extreme example as being too wide even for the Board's enumerators).

Allowing for that shortcoming in the report, something of value can perhaps be gathered from the figures given in the report. Over certain large areas of Britain the distribution of shops in the Board's category followed the distribution of all shops, but in some smaller areas the two were not linked. Sussex, for example, is much better supplied with "chemists' wares"

shops per head of population than Lancashire, the county best supplied with all Spending power of the public would presumably tend to influence the distribution of shops classified under the Board's heading more than it would the distribution of pharmacies, which are all, to a greater or less extent, supplying "lifeor-death" requirements. It should be borne in mind that the report is distinct census-of-distribution report from the which is to be published later. That will be based on particulars supplied by traders whose names have been provided by the present enumeration.

#### Roses All the Way?

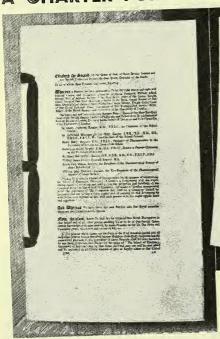
As anticipated, Mr. W. J. Tristram succeeds Mr. F. C. Wilson as president of the Pharmaceutical Society. A Lancashireman (by settlement) replaces a Yorkshireman (in exile). Indeed the new president took a white rose from Scarborough and Leeds and dipped it in scarlet at Liverpool. In the Coronation year of a second Elizabeth it is fitting that the Roses should be so much in evidence. And if, the following year, when the Conference takes place in London, some southrons sigh for a Cockney accent from the Society's principal officer, none can deny the competence and ability of the men of the North. Mr. Wilson, youngest president ever, ends a distinguished year of office in which he proved himself an expert chairman, informed speaker and dignified ambassador. and Mr. Tristram brings to the chair urbanity, charm and civic experience. The catalogue of Council members holds out the promise of a succession of red and white blooms in high office, commencing with the new vice-president, Mr. T. Heseltine, who uprooted himself from the North Riding of Yorkshire to settle at Normanton in the East Riding.

#### Doom of a Qualifying Examination

THE bold measures introduced into the New South Wales Parliament by its Minister of Health (see p. 830) come as a shock to many pharmacists in that State. The Minister himself admits that they will not suit everyone. That makes it surprising, if not startling, that the proposals have proceeded so far on their way without

opposition in debate. The proposals do away with apprenticeship and replace the Pharmacy Board's examination with a University examination and admission to the register after one year as a [qualified] assistant. Local circumstances have brought about an acute situation for many New South Wales students, but the remedy proposed is, to say the least, more controversial than its silent acceptance suggests.

## A CHARTER FOR THE SCHOOL OF PHARMACY



A "HUMBLE Petition," by the School of Pharmacy, University of London, for a Charter of Incorporation has been granted, and the Royal Seal was attached to it on May 7. The School, styled as in the petition, is made "for ever hereafter" one Body Corporate and Politic, with powers to acquire and hold land and buildings to a stated amount. Its objects are set out as being to take over from the company registered under that title the management of the School (prior to 1945 "The College of the Pharmaceutical Society") and to develop it; to provide education and courses of study "of university standard" in pharmacy and related sciences, to prepare students for the degrees of the University and the examinations of the Pharmaceutical Society; to provide facilities for research and post-graduate study, subject to the Court of the University to



At left, opening page of the Charter, commencing with "Greeting to all to whom these presents shall come" from Elizabeth the Second. At right, concluding paragraphs of the Charter and Great Seal of the Queen.

receive and administer gifts and grants; purchase or otherwise acquire real and personal property; erect and maintain buildings; provide hostels for students; print and publish "any newspapers, periodicals, books or leaflets" and produce and distribute documentary or scientific films; etc.

The Council of the School is made to comprise four persons nominated by the Senate of the University of London, two persons nominated by the Pharmaceutical Society (first members Messrs. Hugh Linstead and C. W. Maplethorpe); four persons members of and nominated by the Academic Board (the first four names include Messrs. J. W. Fairbairn and W. H. Linnell); the Dean (Professor H. Berry); and not more than eight members to be co-opted. Sir Henry Dale, Sir Harry Jephcott (the chairman of the Council) and Mr. W. J. C. Quarrell are deemed to have been co-opted.

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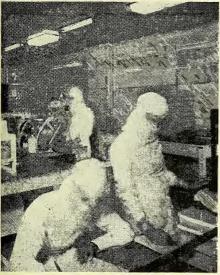
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# STERILISATION BY ULTRAVIOLET RADIATION

By L. Vallet, B.A.(Camb.)

THE lethal action of light rays on micro-organisms was first demonstrated in 1877 by Downes and Blunt, using diffuse daylight and direct sunlight. Many experiments with sunlight and artificial sources of radiation followed, and it was found that short ultraviolet radiation, between 2100 A and 2900 A, was unique in being much more lethal than visible light



Antibiotic vials filling room at The Distillers Company (Biochemicals), Ltd., Speke, showing ultraviolet radiation units (narrow tubes) fitted to the ceiling, and workers protectively clothed.

[photo: D.C. (B)., Ltd.

or the longer wavelengths of ultraviolet. The maximum activity occurred at about 2650. A. Browning and Russ (1917) demonstrated this by using bacterial cultures on agar in place of photographic plates in a quartz prism spectrograph. It is now well established that these wavelengths of ultraviolet radiation are lethal for viruses, bacteriophages, yeasts, and some moulds and protozoa as well as bacteria, though there are differences in sensitivity. In subsequent paragraphs, ultraviolet radiation of wavelengths between 2900 A and 2100 A is denoted by the term "germicidal radiation."

A low-pressure mercury discharge lamp, in quartz or ultraviolet transmitting glass,

is a convenient source of germicidal radiation, about 95 per cent. of its output of ultraviolet being at 2537 A. This type of lamp is easily obtainable commercially, and it is pertinent here to emphasise the importance of using ultraviolet lamps which have a high proportion of their output as germicidal radiation. Attempts to sterilise using other types of lamp may produce undesirable side effects, due to the presence of high intensities of other wavelengths, and be quite ineffective.

Generally speaking, germicidal radiation may be used to sterilise air and other gases, liquids and some fine suspensions, and surfaces of solids. Factors to be considered are the intensity of the radiation and duration of exposure, the ultraviolet absorption of the medium in the germicidal range, the presence of solid matter, and the geometry of the room or container. The relative significance of these factors depends on the particular application.

### General Considerations

Air disinfection by germicidal radiation has been the subject of numerous studies. There can be little doubt that the majority of ultraviolet low-pressure mercury lamps manufactured today are used for some form of air sterilisation. Because short exposures to germicidal radiation may cause acute conjuctivitis, and longer ones erythema, occupants of rooms in which it is used must be protected either by screening of the lamps, or by wearing eye shields and protective clothing for their hands, faces, neck, etc. (see illustration). In rooms where it is sufficient to produce the effects of good ventilation, the practice is to irradiate the upper air of the room by suspended lamps fitted with reflectors to direct the radiation upwards. The efficiency of disinfection is then largely governed by the rate of circulation of air between the irradiated and unirradiated regions of the room. When the need of sterility more exacting, as in dispensing culture rooms rooms. and operating direct irradiation theatres, zone of activity is arranged, and workers wear eye shields and protective clothing. Germicidal lamps may be used to provide a curtain of radiation to seal a room or cubicle. Robertson, Doyle and Tisdall (1943) describe such an application in the control of respiratory infection of an inants' ward of a hospital. Dispensing may be carried out in cabinets which have an rradiated interior. The dispenser works with his arms in the cabinet and views his manipulations through a transparent panel,

### Droplet Infection

It has been found that irradiation is particularly effective against droplet infection. Where there is dust it is not so efficient, so that irradiation should be combined with dust suppressive measures, such as the oiling of floors and fabrics, or air filtration (Andrewes, 1940). There is some evidence that the efficiency of bactericidal radiation in killing airborne bacteria falls with increasing relative humidity. The phenomenon has not yet been fully explained, though it seems that the increase in particle size occurring at high humidities may be involved (Medical Research Council Special Report No. 262).

As an example of the degree of disinfection that can be obtained, Mitman (1945) gives the following data in an example for a common type of germicidal lamp, consuming 15 watts, and giving a radiant flux of 25 microwatts per square cm. at one metre. One of these lamps irradiating the upper half of a 4,000 cubic-foot room is equivalent to forty-five air changes per hour. The type of installation best suited to particular applications is largely determined by local factors, and small changes in the arrangement of lamps may cause considerable changes in efficiency. A study of the cause and distribution of infection assists in planning the layout of lamps, but tests under working conditions may be necessary to obtain the optimum effect. The pioneer work in air hygiene and sanitary ventilation was done by W. F. Wells (1933 et seq.) and the fundamental treatment of the subject may be found in his papers.

The irradiation of liquids and suspensions as a method of sterilisation has taken many forms. The sterilisation of water is among the earliest applications, and though it has now largely given way to chlorination for large scale treatment, it remains useful for special purposes. The water remains unchanged, no added sterilising agent remains after treatment, and it cannot be treated in excess. The low ultraviolet absorption of water simplifies the process

A new interest in the irradiation of biological materials of high absorption arose following claims that it provided a means

of inactivating the virus of homologous serum jaundice, an infection which may be present in human plasma and serum. Plasma and serum absorb ultraviolet radiation strongly and would screen suspended organisms unless special methods were used to ensure that this could not occur. Several types of apparatus have been designed to do this. They have in common the principle of irradiating liquids while they are spread as a thin flowing film, usually about 0.2 mm. thick, Human plasma absorbs about 75 per cent. of radiation at 2537 A passing through such a film.

# Use in Vaccine Production

These irradiators have made it possible to sterilise suspensions of bacteria and viruses using minimal quantities of radiation, and it has been found that these sterile suspensions retain the antigenic properties of the organisms. In this way a new method of preparing vaccines has become possible. Levinson and colleagues (1945) describe the preparation of a rabies vaccine and a vaccine of St. Louis encephalitis which produced a high degree of immunity in mice. Probably the simplest type of thin-film irradiator is that described by Habel and Sockrider (1946) and modified by Tripp, Bozeman and Berry (1950).

In this apparatus, the fluid is fed on to the inner surface of a rotating cylinder mounted on a inclined frame. The lamp is mounted along the axis of the cylinder, so that the material is irradiated as it flows from the upper to the lower end. It is too early to be able to state whether this method will displace the established of vaccine production using methods chemical sterilising agents. A common criticism of the ultraviolet method is that it is very difficult to be sure that all the organisms have in fact been killed. Very few survivors would be enough to explain the immune response on inoculation in a host. This risk is minimised by using purified suspensions of organisms, precautions being taken to avoid clumping. If the exposures at which antigenicity is reduced are considerably greater than those necessary to kill the organisms, a safe margin of exposure can be allowed.

In conclusion, it is well established that ultraviolet radiation is lethal to microorganisms. In employing it as a sterilising agent, the main problem is that of ensuring that all organisms are sufficiently exposed to irradiation, none being screened by

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shadowing or by a strongly absorbing medium. Conditions differ widely, and each application has to be considered independently. For the treatment of biological materials, it is generally less destructive than thermal methods of sterilisation, and requires the addition of no chemical agents, and for the exposures required, the effects of radiation on the material are usually slight.

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# CORRESPONDENCE

Letters may be sent for publication under an assumed name, but the correspondent must furnish his real name and address to the Editor

### Grease for Channel Swimmers

Sir, — The grease at present used by Channel swimmers is most commonly a compound of olive oil and lanolin. It occurs to me that an oil of the type one finds on fish might be experimented with for an improvement on the present preparation. Perhaps one of your readers would be willing to look into the subject and offer suggestions. If so, it would be greatly

appreciated by this Association.
Yours faithfully,
Folkestone, W. FLOYDD, Secretary, CHANNEL SWIMMING ASSOCIATION.

### Stolen Hearing Aid

SIR,-Some time between 10.30 p.m. on June 8 and 8.30 a.m. on June 9 a hearing aid was stolen from an unattended motor car in the drive of I Richmond Road, Sutton Coldfield (owner: Mr. John Haig, of that address). It has not yet been recovered and most probably has been disposed of by sale and may come into the hands of an innocent party. As it is known that owners of these aids periodically purchase new batteries from chemists' shops, will you kindly publish details, as follows:-

FORTIPHONE bifocal hearing aid, in chrome, with flex and bone conductor attachment for position behind lobe of ear. Model 18 Somoforte BCR. Serial No. A 23174. Ever Ready batteries used with this model are D 14 and B 122.

SUPERINTENDENT. Warwickshire Constabulary. Sutton Coldfield.

Election Candidates' Thanks

SIR,—I wish to express my thanks to the members who voted for me at the recent Scottish Executive Council election. A. W. Keith.

Sir,—Allow me to express my thanks through your columns to all those who voted for me in the election for the Scottish Executive. G. M. C. STEWART.

### FIFTY YEARS AGO Aberdeen Doctors' Shops

From the C. & D., June 21, 1902 CHEMISTS and druggists of Aberdeen are a little shocked by the publicity given at the meeting of the Pharmaceutical Council last week to their suggestion that the position of doctors' shops in their city merits official inquiry. They did not dream of publicity at this stage. Aberdeen is peculiar among East of Scotland towns in having the largest proportion of doctors' open shops, and although, in consequence of the General Medical Council's circular to medical men regarding open shops, one has closed and negotiations for the disposal of another are pending, the tendency is for doctors commencing practice in working-class localities to keep the pot boiling in an open shop. At present there are eleven or twelve such shops in Aberdeen and its suburbs, and in only one of these is there a chemist and druggist. Similarly, only one can compare with the registered chemists' shops in style and business done, all being feeders of the medical practices. The proportion of doctors' shops to druggists' is as one to five.

The National Health Service levy has now been in operation for nearly three weeks. To find what effect it was having on chemists' turnover in dispensing and on their relations with customers, C. & D. interviewers visited a working-class urban area in S.E. London and a market town in Buckinghamshire to find out

# WHAT CHEMISTS ARE THINKING

The impact of the levy on dispensing in South-east London has been unequal. With some chemists the effect has been a drastic fall in demand, with others a less noticeable but still definite decline, for the remainder "business almost as usual." Few complaints were made about the scheme, but it has been common experience that old-age pensioners expected to be able to recover their shilling, and opinion was almost unanimous that they ought to be able to do so.

### Average For Time of Year

MR. W. H. GREEN, 107 Humber Road, Greenwich, chairman of the South east Metropolitan branches of the Pharmaceutical Society and National Pharmaceutical Union, thought his dispensing was average for the time of year. Prior to the levy rather larger quantities had been pre-scribed for "regulars," and he thought that would be reflected in dispensing figures for the first two months of the new régime. In assessing the impact of the levy, a year's experience would be quite short enough. He had met no abuses in prescribing, and the doctors, most of whom he knew personally, were co-operating very well. Requests for receipts for the shilling had been more than he anticipated—on average two a day. There ought to have been more initial publicity for the scheme. If, for example, there had been a change in food rationing, the Ministry of Food would, he felt sure, have secured an adequate "build-up." So far as he was concerned the scheme was operating with no trouble from the public. The money was more often than not handed over with the form unasked. He had had no prescriptions for less than one shilling in value so

MR. A. W. CLARKE, M.P.S., managing director of Clarke & Clarke, Ltd., 44 Charlton Church Lane, London, S.E.7, produced figures indicating a drop of approximately 50 per cent. compared with

June in previous years. There was evidence that people were asking themselves or each other "Is it worth a bob"? There seemed fewer children's mixtures, and requests for receipts averaged two a day. A lot of people did not understand that they must be in receipt of public assistance to qualify for repayment. One man had protested that his wife was receiving maternity benefit and thought that he should not have to pay. As to prescriptions valued at less than a shilling, small quantities of lin, sap, meth, had been ordered locally, and also small amounts of mist, gent, alk. He had dispensed them, and was of the opinion that it was only ethical to do so. A bandage, or something whose value the patient could recognise, he would make a retail sale. Whether through lack of publicity or because they did not want to know, none of the public seemed to understand the scheme.

# Drop of About One-third

MR. STANLEY WEBB, 57 Burrage Place, Plumstead, London, S.E.18, was sure it would be months before the effect of the levy on the number of prescriptions could be judged, but at present it looked as if there were a drop of about one-third. Probably the group most affected would be children. In the past mothers had tended to get the doctor to look at all the children at one time, but they would not pay four or five shillings for separate prescriptions for several children. Only one or two customers had asked for receipts. He was surprised to find that many old-age pensioners expected to be able to recover their shilling. However, he had had no trouble and no prescriptions worth less than the shilling. He had always had a "sprinkling" of pint mixtures and had noticed no increase in quantities pre-scribed. He complained that notices showing rota chemists were not displayed in doctors' surgeries. People did not know where to find a chemist on duty.

#### **Business Knocked Flat**

"The levy will make many more assistants available," said Mrs. I. M. Evans, 194 Trundleys Road, Deptford, in business on her own. Its effect had been to "knock business flat." Old-age pensioners had complained that only those with supplementary allowances were getting the rebate. One person had had to pay four shillings in one week for prescriptions and certificates. She felt strongly about oldage pensioners not being exempt. It was unfair that people who had struggled to do without public assistance benefit should be penalised.

MR. E. H. Jones, owner of Hogwood's Pharmacy, 25 Plough Way, Rotherhithe, had been caused no trouble by the levy. He would like to see old-age pensioners get exemption as a class. Many of them asked for receipts but he only gave them if the applicant had a supplementary pension, and there had not been more than a dozen such applicants so far. "The doctors are exceptionally good," he said, "there has been nothing above 20 oz.; just the same as usual." He went through a bundle of a hundred forms to prove his point. Two children, two forms, and two prescriptions per form, were still the rules.

In Aylesbury, a market town of 20,000 inhabitants, the pharmacists interviewed said they catered little for outlying rural areas. Nowhere was there any significant drop in the numbers of prescriptions received since the levy had been imposed, nor any significant increase in quantities ordered. The general view was that the scheme had not been working long enough for a judgment of its effects on prescribing to be made. Requests for receipts had been very few, and mainly from oldage pensioners. Nor had there been many prescriptions that would price out at less than a shilling. The doctors seemed to "give the patient his bob's worth." All customers seemed aware that the shilling did not go into the contractor's pocket.

MR. J. RODWELL (manager of a branch of Hubert B. Figg, Ltd., at 45A High Street) described the levy as "ridiculous in the extreme." The total saving, he said, was equivalent to one light cruiser per annum. When a patient had to inform him that he was on Public Assistance he felt some embarrassment that he was intruding into his customers' private affairs. It was wrong that persons should have to give such information about themselves in a small shop often full of people.

and he did all he could to help them to avoid attention from other customers. Pharmacists had been solidly against the levy scheme when it was proposed by the late Government, but now the solidarity had weakened. He objected to its being made a political instead of a moral issue. The main drain on the resources of the National Health Service, he held, came from the payments to patients, who kept away from work too long after an illness. The loss of production from a worker who was ill was a more serious loss to the country than the cost of a prescription. The Government was "penny wise and pound foolish."

MR. A. D. REECE, 23 Wandover Road, said that old-age pensioners should be exempt from the levy. Many were on Public Assistance and did not like to be asked about it. There had always, he said, been excessive prescribing in the area.

Mr. W. Rouse, 34 High Street, said he also felt that it was unfair to intrude upon the private affairs of those on Public Assistance. He disapproved of the levy. If the National Health Service could not pay for itself the contribution should be raised. The burden should not fall upon those who were ill. The ten shilling charge on elastic hosiery was out of all proportion to the total cost: it was, in fact, almost the whole cost. He felt that there was general public resentment against having to pay the shilling.

MR. H. FAYERS (manager of Boots, Ltd., 30 Market Square) felt that the only trouble patients gave was due to their ignorance of the scheme. The Ministry of Health should have given much more publicity to the levy. Old-age pensioners seemed to expect an automatic rebate. The introduction of the levy scheme was a much more significant change than most of the rationing changes, and yet those changes had been well publicised in the national Press.

#### More Than Usual at Start

MR. F. J. Janes, 5 Kingsway Square, the oldest practising pharmacist in Aylesbury, said that at the commencement of the levy scheme there were more prescriptions than usual. That lasted three or four days. There had always been prescriptions for 16 fl. oz. or a pint of mixture. He was in favour of the scheme so far as it would stop patients wanting medicine for its own sake.

# FRANCO-BRITISH TWO-WAY LECTURE TOURS

UNDER the auspices of the Franco-British Pharmaceutical Commission the president of the Pharmaceutical Society (Mr. F. C. Wilson) and curator of the Society's museum (Dr. J. M. Rowson) made a lecture tour of north-east France, April 21-30, visiting Lille, Nancy, Strasbourg and Paris. At each city Mr. Wilson lectured on the National Health Service and Dr. Rowson on "Pharmaceutical Education in Britain." The lectures in Paris were given in the historic Sal des Actes of the faculty of pharmacy of the University of Paris. At Strasbourg and Paris, Dr. Rowson also lectured on "Researches in the Genus Digitalis," describing his present work. Representatives of the Ordre Na-tional des Pharmaciens, the Syndicat des Pharmaciens, and of the local faculties of pharmacy (or of pharmacy and medicine), received the lecturers at each city. Lille and Nancy they were also formally received by the lord mayors, and at Nancy were guests at an official dinner in their honour attended by the Prefect of the Department of Meurthe et Moselle, and the General of Nancy. During the tour the lecturers visited the Vosges mountain, a factory in Nancy, and buildings of pharmaceutical interest.

In a return visit, Mr. R. L. R. Morice (president of the Central Council of Section D of the Ordre National des Pharmaciens of France) and Professor M. H. Guillot (professor of physics in the Faculty of Pharmacy of Paris) made a lecture tour in Britain, visiting in turn Birming-ham, Leicester, Bradford, Edinburgh and Sunderland, Mr. Morice lectured on the practice of the profession of pharmacy in France, and at three of the towns showed the French educational film entitled "The Industrial Preparation of Solutions for Injection," giving a commentary in English. Professor Guillot lectured on pharmaceutical education in France, and "Radioactivity and Radio-isotopes in Clinical Biology."

Below are abstracts of the lectures.

# Pharmaceutical Education in France

By Professor M. H. Guillot It is a rule in the French system of education not to associate in the same institution students following different pro-fessions. The pupils are all educated in the same schools and pass the baccalauréat examination with differences only in a few

subjects. After passing that examination the student who chooses pharmacy then enters a pharmaceutical institution. There enters a pharmaceutical institution. are two main stages in his training: 1. Preliminary practical training in a shop (Stage en pharmacie) for one year. 2. A four-year course of studies in a school or faculty, including: (a) Basic scientific training (eighteen months); and (b) professional academic training, two and a half years.

All schools and faculties are State institutions. The four principal faculties are autonomous (in Paris, Strasbourg, Mont-pellier and Nancy). There are five facul-ties in medicine and pharmacy (Lille, Bordeaux, Toulouse, Marseilles and Lyons) and about fifteen schools training students up to the last examinations, which they take in a faculty.

### Minimum Training Requirements

To be approved for training students, shops must possess a certain minimum of apparatus, including an autoclave, a device for filling ampoules, an alcoholmeter, brass moulds for suppositories and for gelatin pessaries, and a precision bal-ance sensitive to 0.1 mgm. There must be also in the shop a good collection of simple plant and chemical drugs for identification training, and the pharmacist owner of the shop must have been on the register for two years at least.

The student must record his work in a book, with comments on the way of making up newly-encountered prescriptions. He has to pass an examination at the end of the year in dispensing and galenical pharmacy; identification of drugs; posology; practice and forensic pharmacy, etc.

French law enables him then to replace a pharmacist in a shop for a few vacation days, or to act in a hospital, as an interne, under supervision of the pharmacist, but only on the condition that he proceeds as a registered student.

In the first two years of the second university stage of education the student studies physics, physical chemistry, inorganic chemistry, organic chemistry, zoology, and human physiology, botany and cryptogamy. Each section of each subject is treated generally, and from the point of view of applications to pharmacy. Special attention is given to analytical chemistry, pure and applied (including the control of alcoholic drinks, milk, butter, fats and food oils, and flour).

Weekend botanical walking parties are arranged, in surrounding country, under the leadership of a lecturer in botany, attended by the gardener-in-chief in the Faculty.

The second part of the academic studies, devoted to applied and professional sciences, extends over two years as follows:

Analytical chemistry
Pharmaceutical chemistry
Pharmacognosy
third year.

Galenical pharmacy

and

Biochemistry and fourth year.

There are also a few courses of one term only on special subjects. Pharmacognosy; hydrology; hygiene; toxicology; and forensic pharmacy are taught in the fourth year.

In the third and fourth years, students give their afternoons to laboratory training in pharmacognosy, chemical assays of drugs, food chemistry, hydrology, toxicology, bio-chemistry, bacteriology, hæmatology and serology, etc.

#### Examinations

Examinations are held at the end of the first year, and in March and July during the second year. Each includes written, practical and viva-voce sections. About half of the candidates are failed at each, and they are allowed to re-enter the same examination but three times only. After the fourth time they have failed they are excluded from faculties or schools of pharmacy for two years, Further examinations are easier, especially that at the end of the third year.

During the fourth (last) year the student has to work for four examinations (each oral and practical) called definitifs or probatories. They include all knowledge related to pharmaceutical studies. The first is concerned with physics, physical chemistry and mineralogy, inorganic and organic chemistry and analytical chemistry; that is to say all physico-chemical sciences: the second zoology and human physiology, botany and cryptogamy; and the third, biochemistry, bacteriology, hæmatology, toxicology and hydrology; and the fourth, pharmaceutical chemistry, galenical chemistry, pharmacognosy and forensic pharmacy.

A French graduate in pharmacy may apply for any post in pharmaceutical industry and retail. Hospital and private laboratories for clinical biology are managed by graduates in medicine or pharmacy. As there is only one diploma of

pharmacist, the standard of education must be maintained as high as possible.

There are four post-graduate courses (for the Certificat d'Etudes Supervenses) in biochemistry; bacteriology, hæmatology and serology; pharmacotechnics (organic chemistry applied to industrial synthesis of drugs); and pharmacodynamics (physiological and biological assays of drugs). Each of the qualifications is obtained after one year of study.

Complementary education has also been organised for shop-druggists wanting to sell chemical products for agriculture, especially insecticides, and for those interested in the spectacle trade. Courses of three weeks are arranged, enabling the pharmacist to go up for the Certificat de Phytopharmacie and the Certificat d'Optique Appliquée.

### Hospital Pharmacy

In hospital, students in pharmacy may be appointed *interne* (by competition) for periods of four years. They attend every morning for making up prescriptions and working in the laboratory at biological analyses under the responsibility of the pharmacist.

In the four autonomous Faculties of Pharmacy every candidate to lectureship or professorship must previously be qualified as *Docteur ès Sciences* in a Faculty of Sciences. A peculiar custom in French pharmaceutical professorship is that all are asked to act as examiners on almost all subjects.

In the Faculty of Pharmacy in Paris there are fifteen professors, eight lecturers, and about two thousand students.

# The Practice of Pharmacy in France

By Mr. R. L. R. Morice

THERE are two basic laws dated September 11, 1941, now governing the practice of pharmacy in France. They and their regulations have been gathered together into one text called "The Code of Pharmacy." Briefly this lays down that to practise pharmacy one must be:

(1) Of French nationality or of a country where French people can practice pharmacy when they have obtained the diploma that opens the practice to nationals of these countries;

(2) a holder of the State diploma of *Pharmacien* awarded by the French Faculties of Pharmacy;

(3) registered by the Ordre National des Pharmaciens.

Since the liberation of France in 1945 there have been two types of pharmaceutical organisations: An Ordre des Pharmaciens and the pharmaceutical syndicates. The Ordre des Pharmaciens is created by law and is an official professional organisation. The Syndicates are non-official pro-The Ordre is fessional organisations. charged to defend the moral interests of the profession. Membership is compulsory, and it has administrative and disciplinary The pharmaceutical syndicates defend the material interests of the profession and every pharmacist is free to join or not to join. The Ordre des Pharmaciens consists of four sections: Section A, pharmacist proprietors; Section B, pharmacist manufacturers (proprietors or administrators); Section C, pharmacist wholesalers (proprietors or administrators); and Section D, all other pharmacists, hospital, co-operative "deputies" or "salaried co-operative "deputies" or assistants"; and "biological pharmacists" (who carry out biochemical and similar diagnostic analyses).

At the head of each Section is a Central Council composed mainly of members elected by the pharmacists registered in the Section. There are also twenty-one regional councils elected by the retail pharmacists. Each council elects its officers and has full jurisdiction over the pharmacists in its Section. Its functions are of two types: (1) Professional and administrative (registration, advice, etc.); (2) disciplinary (in case of offence).

The Ordre has a National Council which comprises representatives from the Sections and elected by the four central councils. It is charged with the duty of representing the whole of the profession to the Public Authorities. It has a certain consultative rôle to the Minister of Health. It functions also as a disciplinary chamber for judging appeals (second instance), brought before it after judgment by the Regional or Central Councils.

### Syndicates

The pharmaceutical syndicates consist of: 1, A Federal Union of Syndicates of French Pharmacists which includes three retail syndicates; seven syndicates of manufacturing pharmacists; two of wholesale pharmacists; and one syndicate of biochemical pharmacists. 2, Two syndicates not included in the Federal Union—hospital and employee pharmacists.

In France and Algeria there are about 14,000 retail pharmacists. To be a "pharmacien titulaire d'officine" (dispensing

chemist) one must be the proprietor of his pharmacy. (It is permissible, however, for the business to be owned by a limited liability company if all of the shareholders are pharmacists.) No new pharmacy may be established in towns of 30,000 inhabitants or over if there is already one shop for each 3,000 inhabitants. No new pharmacy may be established in towns with a population of or greater than 5,000 inhabitants but less than 30,000 inhabitants, if there is already one shop for 2,500 inhabitants; and no new pharmacy may be established in other instances if the existing shops are in the proportion of one per every 2,000 inhabitants.

The pharmacist has the monopoly of sale of medicaments (all preparations, drugs, substances or compounds offered as possessing curative or preventive properties in regard to human illness). The sale of dressings, etc., listed in the French Codex, and the sale of medicinal plants of the Codex, are also restricted to pharmacists.

### Prices Fixed

The medicaments sold by the pharmacist must be retailed at the compulsory tariff price called "the national pharmaceutical tariff." This tariff is drawn up under the supervision of the pharmaceutical syndicates (Tariff Commission of the Federal Syndicates Union). The Government, after discussion with the syndicates, imposes this tariff designed, rather theoretically, to ensure an honourable livelihood for the pharmacist but also to allow the sick to obtain the best medicaments at the lowest price.

The price of pharmaceutical proprietaries is calculated by the manufacturers according to a graded scheme imposed by the Minister of National Economy.

The most difficult question facing retail pharmacists in France today is their position within the French Health Service with the prospective entrance in certain regions of the *pharmacies mutualistes*, an approximate translation of which would be cooperative pharmacies.

The basic principle of the French Health Service is to provide free treatment and medicaments to all insured persons. Each insured person has the free choice of doctor and pharmacist. He has the right to be reimbursed for the doctor's consultation fee, the cost of the medicaments, and fees for operation or hospital charges, if necessary. To prevent abuse the legislators have established the ticket moderateur.

In this way 20 per cent, of the costs are paid by the sick person and 80 per cent, by the National Health Bank, In practice the patient must, himself, pay the doctor, the pharmacist, the hospital or the clinic, and is then repaid by the National Health Bank to the extent of 80 per cent. of these fees. So far as medicines are concerned it has been possible to obtain from the Health Service the recognition of the prices fixed by the national tariff. There is a list of proprietaries that will be paid for under the Service; it includes practically all the proprietaries that are not publicly advertised.

The co-operative societies are associations of help formed between persons. These societies existed before the compulsory introduction of National Health. Membership was optional and the number of members has increased consistently. These societies have the right to be owners of a pharmacy according to a special provision of the law. The pharmacies must be managed by a pharmacist. At the present time there are 110 co-operative pharmacies in France; about half of them are found with the National Health Bank in the mines. A large number seek to gain more and more clients by finding them further afield, even beyond the town in which they are situated; some have up to 40,000 members. They offer their clients sometimes a total repayment of the fees for medicines and they themselves collect the 80 per cent. which is paid by the Health Service.

### Hospital Practice

Hospitals with more than 400 beds, sanatoria with more than 600 beds and psychiatric hospitals with more than 800 beds must have a pharmacy managed by a full-time pharmacist. They are generally resident in the hospital. Part-time pharmacists in smaller hospitals have the same rôle and responsibilities as the resident pharmacists, but they have not the status of a public servant. They may not use the title of "Hospital pharmacist of such and such a town."

Resident pharmacists are appointed by competitive tests, whilst their scientific qualifications are also considered.

In France the manufacture and wholesale dealings of all medicines and galenical products, etc., is carried out by pharmacists only. Also the establishments carrying out these activities must be owned by pharmacists or—if constituted as a company—the majority of the members of the board of governors must be pharmacists. The majority of the capital must be held by pharmacists. There are about 2,000 pharmacist-owner manufacturers, half of whom are solely makers of proprietaries or pharmaceutical products. The wholesale-distributor proprietors number about 600, about half of whom are exclusively concerned with this business alone.

### **Proprietaries**

In some towns the sale of proprietaries greatly exceeds 80 per cent, of the total turnover of the pharmacy. No proprietary may be sold without a visa and only one visa is given for pharmaceutical prepara-tions having the same formula. The visa gives to its possessor the right to exploit the proprietary for six years under a trade mark or under a generic name without competition. After the expiry of six years any manufacturer can handle the same formula under the generic name. There is also a class of products sold having a medicinal dose and presented in the form of a pharmaceutical proprietary. These of a pharmaceutical proprietary. products, called "Products under seal," are also subject to a visa. They may be of the same formula as the pharmaceutical proprietaries but may not be advertised either to the public or to the medical profession. The retail price must be stamped on the outside of the packet. Of this price the retail pharmacist receives a profit of 32.6 per cent. for proprietaries and 46.5 per cent. for "products under seal."

For retail pharmacies the Code of Pharmacy lays down the number of assistant pharmacists who must be employed, and this is based on the financial turnover of the pharmacy. For manufacturing houses and wholesalers the Code also lays down the number of pharmacist assistants to be employed, based upon the real importance of the business. This is the total number of persons employed upon pharmaceutical operations. They include purchase and control of raw materials, manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations having medicinal dose, control of manufacture, analyses and control of finished products, sale and storage of pharmaceuticals.

In this realm of biochemistry, French

In this realm of biochemistry, French pharmacists have played a very important rôle for about a hundred years. About 2,000 are registered by the Minister of Health, and 1,400 have biochemical laboratories attached to their pharmacies. Almost all French pharmacists carry out regular analyses of urine and blood. The profession of biochemical pharmacist is an en-

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tirely liberal profession. There is a total of about 17,500 to 18,000 pharmacists who are practising in France in all branches of the profession.

# Radioactivity and Radioisotopes in Clinical Biology

By Professor M. H. Guillot

THE radiations emitted by artificial radioisotopes of medium or light atomic weight are always transmitters of β-particles, that is, of electrons with a positive or negative charge (positrons or negatrons). In addition certain of them may emit, at the same time, a y-radiation which has the properties of a hard x-radiation. Finally, each radioisotope is characterised by its period, that is to say the time necessary for half of the product to disintegrate, and by its penetrating power which, in general, is greater as the period is shorter, but which remains, in all cases, of the order of a few mm. in living tissues or liquids. The Y-radiation has considerable penetrating power of at least several decimetres.

### Units

The quantities of radioelements are evaluated in arbitrary units. For all the radioelements the old unit proposed by Pierre Curie has been retained. The name curie is given to the quantity of a radioelement of the radium family which is in equilibrium with 1 gm. of radium. A curie of radium A, for example, is the quantity of this radioelement which emits per second the same number of γ-particles as a gram of radium. A curie of any radioisotope is the quantity of this radioelement which emits per second the same runber of particles as of radium.

The characterisation and the detection of these radiations can be accomplished by, for example:—I. AGeiger counter. Most commonly the counters used in biological laboratories count at the same time  $\beta$ -rays and  $\gamma$ -rays, the latter however with less efficiency.

efficiency. 2. A photographic method. The development of researches on atomic energy has made possible the industrial production of special photographic emulsions, of which some are sensitive to  $\gamma$ -rays exclusively (particles of helium carrying two positive charges, and of very small track); other emulsions are sensitive to  $\beta$ -radiations. A rapid electron which strikes the gelatin and follows therein a sinuous course, with frequent changes of direc-

tion. After development the path followed by the electron can be observed. It is necessary to observe this path microscopically. This photographic technique has already rendered great service in biological research. One can, for example, study the localisation, in the tissues, of an element to which has been added one of its radioisotopes, by the method of autohistoradiography (a method discovered in France by Lacassagne).

The techniques which are employed in "daily practice of the hospital laboratory" are limited to the use of radioisotopes whose period lies between half a day at least and several weeks at most. Today the sole source of radioisotopes is the nuclear pile, and the British laboratories are, from this point of view, the most favourably placed.

### Uses of Isotopes

Radioiodine has been used in the study of urinary elimination and in the study of the fixation of iodine on the thyroid in vivo. Radiophosphorus is above all used in medicine as an agent for the treatment of certain maladies of the blood. It gives excellent results in "polycythaemia verum" or Vacquez's disease. Results are, on the contrary, debatable in the leucæmias. It is also used for the determination of blood volume.

Radiosodium has the disadvantage of a relatively short period (fifteen hours). Its advantage is that, like radioiodine, it has a strongly penetrating radiation which enables it to be detected at a distance in vivo. Radiosodium remains the only element that can be used for study of disorders of the circulation.

Radioisotopes have also been used for the diagnosis and localisation of malignant tumours. So long as one uses in clinical biology tests, quantities of less than a millicurie, and as far as possible, in the neighbourhood of a tenth or a hundredth of a millicurie, one avoids ill effects.

That's What IT Was.—The object illustrated in last week's issue (p. 824) over the caption "What is it?" was an instrument for perforating the skin, used probably for vaccination. The method would be to spread the vaccine on the skin, place the tool over it and release the plunger, thus piercing the skin and effecting vaccination. It may have been used at an earlier period for blood-letting.

# TRADE REPORT

Spot quotations for pharmaceutical chemicals represent the prices for wholesale quantities of standard quality. Prices of crude drugs and essential oils vary as to brand or grade.

LONDON, JUNE 18 A FURTHER easing of prices was the main feature of the PHARMACEUTICAL and FINE CHEMICALS markets during the week. GLYCEROPHOSPHATES were reduced on June 16 by varying amounts according to the base. On that date also Ascorbic acid was reduced by approximately 10 per cent. Both the B.P. and U.S.P. grades of PAN-CREATIN are now cheaper. Antimony was cut by £45 per ton from June 18.

The prices of Carnauba wax showed a

considerably firmer tone, with the prime yellow material advancing by 15s. per cwt. to 995s, and the fatty-grey by 50s. per cwt. Quotations for CANADA and Tolu BALSAMS eased by one shilling per lb. for spot material. New-crop Tinnevelly SENNA LEAVES were again easier at origin. Also fractionally weaker at source were prime Cape Aloes, Senega and whole Cassia bark. Whilst the markets for aromatic seeds continued quiet, the shipment prices for Coriander (new-crop Morocco) advanced, owing to speculative buying in Morocco. Total Indian exports of SHELLAC during May amounted to 15,239 packages (against 35,846 in May, 1951). The United Kingdom received 3,742 packages (9,318) and the United States, 6,515 (13,553). The London spot market for shellac ended 5s. per cwt. lower than in the previous week. Although little business was transacted in Essential Oils, a number of commodities showed a firmer tendency. They included the following imported oils:—PIMENTO BERRY, CHENOPODIUM and ANISE. Oils quoted lower were: — Cevlon CINNA-MON LEAF, Ceylon and Java CITRONELLAS. Brazilian and Italian Peppermints, Pal-MAROSA, imported CLOVE and LEMONGRASS.

The Ministry of Food has announced

reductions in the prices of acid oils allocated to primary wholesalers and large trade users during the four-week period ending July 12. The prices of all other unrefined oils and fars and technical animal fats are unchanged expectations. mal fats are unchanged, as are the prices of refined oils and imported animal fats allocated for the period ending August 9.

# U.S. Drug and Chemical Report

NEW YORK, JUNE 17 It is announced that third-quarter applications to export refined SULPHUR and SUL-PHURIC ACID must be submitted to the Office of International Trade in the month of July. Fourth-quarter applications must be filed in October. Demand for some HEAVY CHEMICALS has shown a slight improvement. Carbon bisulphide stocks are short mainly owing to the stringency in sulphur. Narrow demand has caused MENTHOL to slip back to \$6.25 per lb.

(down 15 cents), COPAIBA BALSAM fell to \$1.45 per lb. (15 cents), while Spanish SAFFRON dropped to \$23.50 (\$1.50), ESSENTIAL OILS higher per lb. were CORIANDER, at \$23.00 (up 50 cents); GINGER, \$16.00 (75 cents); Dalmatian SAGE, \$10.00 (90 cents); and WORMWOOD, \$6.50 \$10.00 (20 cents); and Wormwood, \$6.50 (15 cents). Ceylon CITRONELLA was lower at 78 cents per lb., down 2 cents.

### Pharmaceutical Chemicals

ANTIMONY. — English 99.6 per cent., £237 10s.; 99 per cent., £225 per ton.

ASCORBIC ACID.—Lower. For pharmaceutical manufacturing use in the United Kingdom, the rates (per kilo) are as follows:—1 kilo, £9 12s. 6d.; 10 kilo, £9 6s.; 100 kilo. £9.

Bromides.—Potassium B.P. crystal in 5-cwt. lots is now 2s, 10d, per lb.; 1-cwt., 2s. 11d, per lb. Powder is 1½d, per lb. more. Ammonium is 2s, 11d, per lb, in 5-cwt. lots and Sodium, 2s, 9d, per lb.

Caffeine. — Rates (per lb.) are as follows :-

, and the second second	I C	wt	28 lb.		7 lb.	
	s.	d.	5.	d.	s.	$\overline{d}$ .
ALKALOID, B.P		6	37	6	38	6
ALKALOID ANHYDROUS		0	40	0	41	0
CITRATE, B.P.C	23	0	24	0	25	0
and Sodium BENZOATE, B.P and Sodium		0	25	o	26	o
SALICYLATE, B.P.C.	25	0	26	0	27	0
and SODIUM IODIDE	33	0	34	o	35	0

Lots of 5-cwt, are 1s, per lb, less than the 1-cwt. rates.

Chloroform.—1-cwt. lots in winchesters are now 3s. 6d. per lb.; 56-lb., 3s. 6½d. In drums, prices are 3s. 4d. and 3s.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.

GLYCEROPHOSPHATES.—Lower, Rates per the form 1-cwt, lots are as follows:—Actide per le, for 1-cwt, lots are as follows:—Actide 20 per cent., 5s. 9d.; calcium, soluble, B.P.C., 12s. 3d.; iron, B.P.C., scale, 17s. 3d. and powder, 16s. 3d. magnesium, soluble, B.P.C., 15s. 3d. and insoluble, 7s. 6d.; manganese, 28s. 9d.; potassium, 50 per cent., 4s. 3d. and 75 per cent., 4s. 3d. and 75 per cent., 5s. 3d. and 75 per cent. 4s. 9d. 75 per cent., 4s. 9d.

Hypophosphites. — Prices per lb. are unchanged as follows :-

SALT		7 lb.	28 lb.	ı cwt.		
Ammonium	-	s. d. 12 10	s. d.	s. d.		
Barium Calcium		7 10 5 11	7 5 6	7 0 5 I		
Iron Magnesium	:::	9 4	8 11	8 6		
Manganese Potassium		7 11	7 6	96		
Sodium	•••	6 7	6 2	5 9		

LITHIUM SALTS.—Current rates for 1lots are as follows :- CARBONATE, cwt. lots are as follows:—CARBONALE, 10s. 6d. per lb.; CHLORIDE (commercial). 10s.; Hydroxide 10s.; CITRATE, 8s. 6d.; SULPHATE, 7s. 10d.; SALICYLATE, 9s. 6d.

MAGNESIUM CARBONATE. - Rates are :-In 5-cwt. lots, 149s. 8d. per cwt.; 1-cwt., 155s. 2d. (in bulk). In quantities from 28-lb, and less than 1-cwt. prices are from 1s. 10d. to 2s. 1½d. per lb. as to quantity. Heavy, B.P., in bulk is as follows:—1-cwt., 167s.; 5-cwt., 158s. per cwt.; in quantities of 28-lb. and less than 1-cwt., prices are 2s. per lb.

NICOTINIC ACID.—Prices (per kilo) are now as follows:—In lots of 500 gm, and under 1 kilo, 110s.; 1-10 kilos, 107s. 6d.; 10-25 kilos, 105s.; 25-50 kilos, 102s. 6d.

OXALIC ACID.—In quantities of 1-ton and less than 2 tons, spot material for the home trade is £133 10s, per ton, in 5-cwt. casks: 10 cwt.-1 ton, £138 10s, per ton; 5 cwt.-10 cwt., £143 10s. In 1-cwt. kegs, prices are £4 per ton more; quantities of less than 5-cwt., £162 10s. per ton. Packages free; delivered in U.K.

PANCREATIN. — Lower. 1-cwt. lots of B.P. are now 8s. 6d. per lb. and U.S.P., 10s. 6d.

PHENYLACETIC ACID .- In 1-ton lots the price is now 5s. 6d. per lb.; 1-cwt., 6s. per lb. Perfumery grade, re-crystallised is from 8s. 6d. to 11s. 6d. per lb., as to quantity.

POTASSIUM ACETATE. — In 1-cwt, lots B.P. granules are 2s. 8d. per lb.

POTASSIUM BICARBONATE.—B.P. powder is 130s. per cwt.

POTASSIUM SULPHATE. — B.P.C. crystals are 2s. per lb. for 1-cwt, lots.

POTASSIUM SULPHIDE. — B.P.C. lump and granulated are 1s. 11½d. and 2s. 3½d. per lb. respectively for 1-cwt. lots.

SODIUM ACETATE. - B.P.C. powder in 28-lb. lots is 1s. 9d. per lb.

STILBŒSTROL.—Quotations are from 1s. to 1s. 4d. per gm., as to quantity.

SULPHOCARBOLATES.—Unchanged, SODIUM PHENOLSULPHONATE, B.P.C. (powder) is now 7s. 11d. per lb. in 28-lb. lots: 7-lb., 8s. 3d. per lb. ZINC, B.P.C., is 7s. 7d. per lb. (28-lb.).

THYMOL.—28-lb. lots are 26s, 6d. per lb. THEOBROMINE.—Prices (per lb.) are as follows :-

	1	I cwt.		28 lb.		7 lb.		
	-	5.	d.	s.	d.	5.	d.	
ALKALOID, B.P.C.		39	0	40	0	41	0	
and CALCIUM SALICYLATE		27	o	28	0	29	0	
and Sodium SALICYLATE		25	o	26	o	27	0	
and Sodium BENZOATE				25		26	0	
1 men lb logg than								

Lots of 5-cwt. are 1s. per lb. less than the 1-cwt. rates.

### Crude Drugs

ASAFŒTIDA.—Persian block is £18 10s. per cwt., duty paid.

Balsams.—Canada: Small quantities on the spot are 29s, per lb.; forward, 28s. per lb., c.i.f., June shipment. Cobaiba: Para, soluble is offered on the spot at 17s. 6d. per lb. Peru is 15s. per lb., duty paid, and 13s. 3d., c.i.f. Tolu on the spot is now 32s. 6d. per lb., and for shipment, 31s. c.i.f. for the convine as imported. 31s., c.i.f., for the genuine as imported.

BAY LEAVES.—A parcel of Portuguese old-crop is offered on the spot at 58s. per cwt., in bond.

Belladonna.—Root is from 3s. 3d. to 4s. 4d. per lb., on the spot, duty paid, according to test. Leaves are from 3s, to 5s. per lb., as to test.

Benzoin.-No. 1 Sumatra block on the spot is quoted at from £27 10s. per cwt. and for shipment, £26 (or a shade under), c.i.f. No. 3 is £24 per cwt., spot. Siam almonds are from 27s. 6d. to 37s. 6d, per lb., spot, as to size.

BISMUTH. — In minimum 5-cwt. lots, METAL is 21s. per lb.

Buchu.—New-crop is 2s. 3d. per lb.

CAMPHOR. — Chinese (B.P.) powder on the spot is 3s. 9d. per lb. in bond; \(\frac{1}{4}\)-0%. tablets are quoted at 5s.  $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., duty paid;  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. slabs, 4s. 9d. per lb., duty paid.

Capsicums.—Abyssinian are from 140s. to 180s. per cwt, on the spot; 110s. to 120s., c.i.f. East African, on stalk, are 150s. per cwt., and off stalk from 180s. to 200s.

Cascara sagrada.—American bark, 1951 peel, is from 305s. per cwt., duty paid, and 275s., c.i.f. New-crop, 260s., c.i.f.

Cassia bark.—Whole on the spot is 115s. per cwt., in bond; forward, 103s., c.i.f., nominal.

CHERRY BARK. — Thin cut natural is from 1s. 10s. to 2s. 2d. per lb., duty paid, as to holder.

GALANGAL.—A parcel is offered at 89s. per cwt., ex bond, London.

GINGER.—African on the spot is 120s. per cwt., and 105s., c.i.f., July - August shipment. Spot quotations for Jamaican are from 190s. to 220s. per cwt., as to quality.

GUM ACACIA. — Kordofan cleaned sorts on the spot are 107s. per cwt.; shipment, 95s., c.i.f., buyer's licence.

HENNA.—Indian leaves are about 85s. per cwt., on the spot. June shipment of Sudanese, 110s., c.i.f.

KARAYA.-No. 1 gum on the spot is about 270s. per cwt.; No. 2, 175s.

MACE. — West Indian pale blade is 9s. 3d. per lb., for shipment, 8s. 6d., c.i.f. Penang is 89s. per cwt., ex bond, London. MENTHOL.—Chinese is 50s. 6d. per lb., and Brazilian, 45s., both duty paid. Forward offers of Brazilian are about 40s. per lb., c.i.f., prompt shipment (buyer's icence).

MYRRH.—Aden selected sorts are quoted at from £17 to £18 per cwt., on the spot. Siftings are from £7 10s. to £8 10s., and

ranulated, £13.

QUILLAIA. — Whole bark on spot is 145s. per cwt., and 122s. 6d., c.i.f., for hipment.

SANDARAC.—Spot material is offered at

17s. 6d. per lb.

SEEDS.—ANISE.—Turkish, 132s. 6d. per cwt. in bond. Caraway.—Dutch can be bought at 87s. 6d., duty paid, ex store, London. Celery.—Indian has been sold at 1s. 10½d. per lb. on spot. Corlander.—Spot in poor demand. Morocco sellers asking 60s. per cwt., duty paid. Argentine plits also quoted at this figure, duty paid. Shipment: Morocco, new-crop, price has imped to 47s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f., for June-July shipment. Cumin. — Market continues quiet. Spot: Malta, 190s. per cwt.; Cyprus, 185s.; Indian, 180s.; and Morocco, 190s., duty paid. Dill.—Indian affered at 80s. per cwt. with no business reported. Fennel.—Indian on the spot, 200s. nominal.; French, 185s., duty paid. Fenugreer.—Spot, London or Liverpool, 39s., duty paid, quoted, but buyers anxious o sell. Mustard.—English, 70s. to 105s. according to quality.

SENEGA.—Spot supplies are 13s, 3d, per b., nominal. July-August shipment offers are 11s. per lb., c.i.f., for new-crop.

SENNA.—Forward offers of Tinnevelly new wet-crop Leaves are as follows:—Frime No. 1, 10½d, per lb.; No. 2, 9½d.; No. 3, 8½d.; f.a.q., 7½d.; all c.i.f. rods, hand-picked are from 1s. 6d, to 2s. 3d, per lb, c.i.f., as to quality and f.a.q., 10d., c.i.f. Alexandria best hand-picked pods are 3s. 6d. per lb., and medium, 4s. 6d.; manufacturing, 1s. 9d., all on the spot. Leaves are 11d., and siftings, 10d. per lb., spot.

SHELLAC. — Spot quotations are: F.O.T.N., pure, 185s.; F.O. Standard No. 1, 205s.; fine orange, 225s. to 290s. per cwt., ex-London warehouse.

Waxes.—Bees'.—Dar-es-Salaam on the spot is 430s. per cwt.; shipment, July-August, 380s., August-September, 375s., c.i.f., nominal. Benguela on the spot is 400s. per cwt., in bond; shipment, 390s., c.i.f. Candelilla.—Spot supplies are offered at 645s. per cwt.; no shipment offers. Carnauba.—Prime yellow, spot, 1,020s. per cwt.; shipment, 995s., c.i.f. Fatty grey, spot, 850s. per cwt. Montan.— Reibeck crude on the spot is 140s. per cwt. Ouri-Curi.—Spot 0.5 per cent. impurities, 700s. per cwt.

### **Essential and Expressed Oils**

ANISE.—Spot supplies are from 8s. 9d. per lb., ac ording to quantity.

CARAWAY OIL. — English-distilled is offered at 45s.; imported oils are from 30s. per lb., for spot.

CHENOPODIUM. — 1-cwt. lots are 75s. per lb.

CINNAMON.—B.P. oil on the spot is quoted at from 65s. to 70s. per lb. English bark oil is offered at 22s. 6d. per oz., Ceylon leaf, 10s. 3d. per lb., spot, for 5-cwt. lots.

CITRONELLA. — Spot prices for original drums are: Ceylon, 4s. 8d. per lb.; Formosa, 4s. 6d., in bond; Java, 5s., in bond. Forward: Ceylon, 4s.; Formosa, 3s. 11d., and Java, 4s. 3d., all c.i.f., July-August shipment.

CLOVE.—English-distilled oil is 50s. per lb., nominal, with imported oils from 21s. 6d. Madagascar leaf on the spot is 15s. per lb., duty paid, and 11s. 6d., c.i.f., for shipment.

EUCALYPTUS.—Drum lots of 70 to 75 per cent, eucalyptol on the spot are from 7s. 3d. to 7s, 6d. per lb. as to source and 80 to 85 per cent., 8s. Forward offers of Australian are 7s. 3d. and 8s. per lb., c.i.f., respectively.

JUNIPER BERRY. — Imported oils are offered at 22s. 6d. per lb., duty paid. English-distilled is offered at 75s. to 95s. per lb., as to seller and grade.

LAVENDER.—French, 40-42 per cent. linalol on the spot is from 43s. 6d. per lb. Spanish spike is 12s. per lb.

LAVANDIN.—Quotations for spot supplies are about 17s. 6d. per lb.

LEMON. — Sicilian hand-pressed (4 per cent. citral) is quoted at from 40s, per lb., c.i.f.; spot is from 40s, to 45s.

LEMONGRASS.—Forward quotations are 8s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f. Spot supplies are offered at 9s. 6d. per lb.

ORIGANUM,—In original containers the price is 14s. per lb.

PALMAROSA. — Spot quotations for Formosan are 37s. 6d. per lb. East Indian is 55s., c.i.f.

PEPPERMINT. — Chinese arvensis oil on the spot is from 34s. per lb. for 5-case lots; Brazilian, 20s. per lb., in drums; Italian "Mitcham" type, 60s.

PIMENTO BERRY. — English-distilled oil, 57s. 6d. per lb. Imported oil is from 55s. per lb., spot.

SANDALWOOD. — Mysore oil on spot is from 74s. per lb., as to quantity. Australasian oil is offered at 45s. per lb.; West Indian, 19s. 3d.

VETIVERT.—Bourbon in original drums is 175s, per lb., spot.

# WORLD TRADE

Indian Import Policy. - Under the Government of India's import policy for the period July to December 1952, import quotas of a small number of items are restricted, the reduction in many cases applying to dollar quotas alone. Nearly fifty items which were on the dollar open general licence have now been transferred to the soft-currency o.g.l. The policy regarding chemicals is still awaited.

Turkish Opium Crops .- The Turkish Ministry of Agriculture is expected to begin purchasing 1951-52 crop opium in the near future. Opium with a morphine content of 13 per cent, and over will be bought at a price of T£42 per kilo; 11-13 per cent, at T£37 and below 11 per cent. at T£34. In the meantime, harvesting of poppies is under way in several areas but a production forecast is not yet possible.

Japanese Exports of Sulphur.- Japan will be able to export a total of 11,000 metric tons of sulphur in the April-June quarter, according to the Japan Sulphur Industry Association. Contracts expected to be completed by the end of June include 2,000 tons for South American countries, 3,000 tons for India and 4,000 tons for Australia. In view of the recent decline in overseas prices, the Association believes prices for those contracts will average 120 dollars per ton, f.o.b. Japan did not export sulphur during the fiscal year ended March 31.

International Cartel Dissolved. — A decree has been issued by United States Federal Court Judge Rynn bringing to an end an arrangement between I. E. du Pont de Nemours, Inc., Remington Arms Corporation and Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. The American corporations had previously been found guilty of conspiring to violate the U.S. Anti-Trust Act (the so-called Sherman Act). The decree became final on June 5. It specifies that the U.S. court shall retain jurisdiction over the companies to prevent them from dividing territory and allocating custo-mers and markets "so as to unlawfully limit the commerce of the United States.'

#### MARKS TRADE

From the "Trade Marks Journal," May 28

For all goods (5).

SNIZ, 705,153, by Edward Hack, London, W.C.I. DIPEX, 705,190, by Cela Landwirtschaftliche Chemikalien G.m.b.H., Ingelheim-am-Rhein, Germany. THEMALON, 705,212, by the Wellcome Foundation, Ltd., London, N.W.I. TUBOZIDE, 706,119, by Benger Laboratories, Ltd., Holmes Chapel, Ches.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances (5). PRECIDIN, 705,609, by Ward, Blenkinsop & Co., Ltd., London, W.I. COTIV, 705,935, by John Richardson & Co., Leicester, Ltd., Leices-

For deodorisers, disinfectants, fly papers, insecticides and preparations for the purification of air

SANODA, 706,310, by Sanoda, Ltd., Chester.

For dietetic salt (5).

DAVASAL, 706,592, by Dr. A. Wander, S.A., Berne, Switzerland.

For scientific glassware (9) and (10).

PSL, B699,047-08, by Poulten, Selfe & Lee, Ltd., Wickford, Essex.

From the "Trade Marks Journal," June 4

For chemical products used in the manufacture of perfumes, perfumery products, soaps and cosmetics

MAIALIS, JASMOPHORE, MAGNOLYS, SYLVANAL, POLLENOL, OPOPANOL, 700,304-B700,324, by Firmenich & Cie, Geneva, Switzerland.

For industrial chemicals (1).

ACTAL, 704.902 by Peter Spence & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.

For all goods (3).
MILTOPAN, 699,923, by Bohme Fettchemie G.m.b.H., Dusseldorf-Holthausen, Germany.

For all goods, excluding soaps (3).

SKYLON, 703,571, by Trinity Laboratories, Ltd., Blackburn.

For soaps and detergents (3). SYNTERGE, BLENSUDS, 706,296-97, by Widnes Soap Co., Ltd., Widnes.

For non-medicated toilet preparations (3). SARLANE, 706,225, by Roy Barker, Ashtonunder-Lyne.

For solid brilliantine (3).

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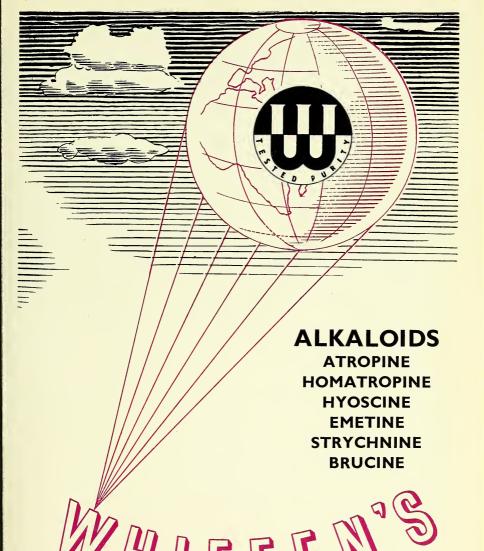
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